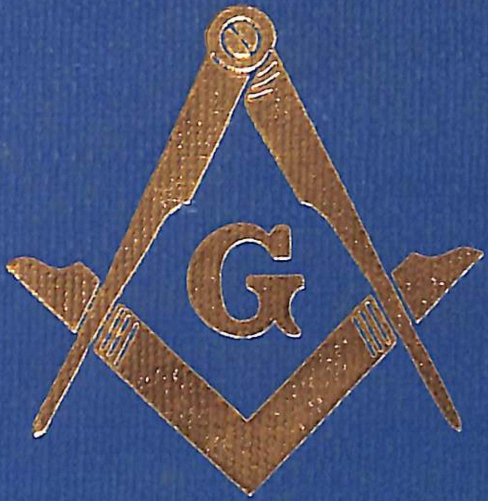
MASONIC TREASURES



Grand Lodge of Massachusetts
A. F. & A. M.

As a memento of our two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is pleased to present its guests with this volume of three illustrated booklets recently published by The Masonic Service Association to portray some of the priceless treasures of our early days. To correct any inaccuracies, either technical or historical, the Librarian has prepared for each booklet a sheet of errata.

Andrew G. Jenkins
Grand Master

Boston, Massachusetts
December 1958

MASONIC TREASURES

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, A.F. & A.M.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Descriptions By

MURIEL D. TAYLOR, Librarian

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION
700 TENTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

May 15, 1955

MASONIC TREASURES

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, A.F. & A.M.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A.L. 5919

Descriptions By

MURIEL D. TAYLOR, Librarian

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION
700 TENTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

This may easily be considered the most cherished of all priceless Masonic relics of this Nation because of the association of two great Masons and patriots of the American Revolution in this one object.

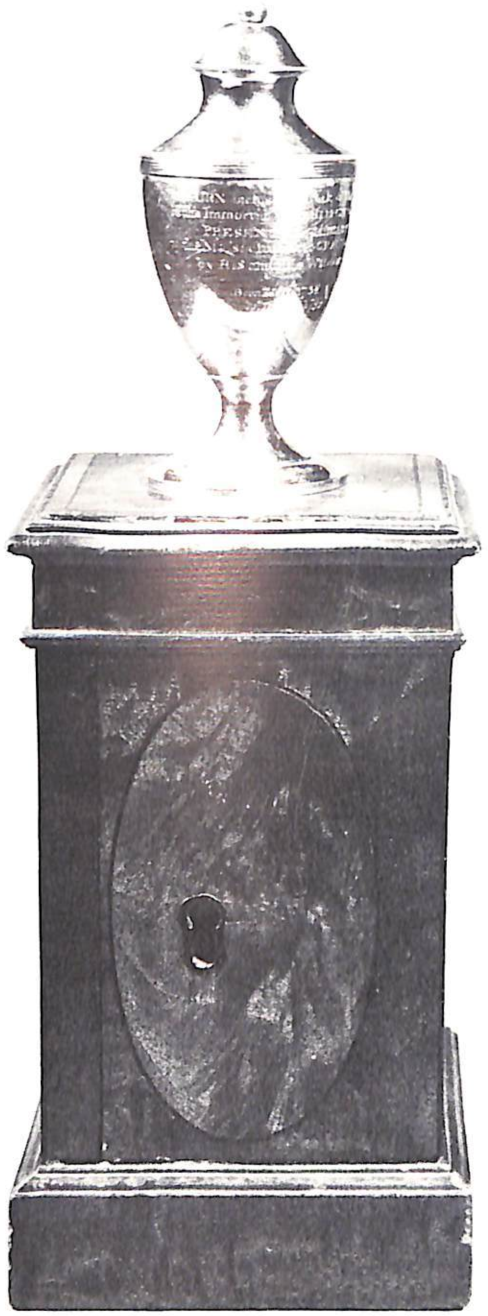
The urn, which was made by Paul Revere, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts from 1795-1797, is of simple design familiar in the days of the Revolution. It measures about 3¾ inches high and has a screw base so that it can be mounted on the mahogany pedestal made for it. A lock of hair of Wor. George Washington, donated to Grand Lodge in 1800 by his widow, is encased in the top of the urn under a circular crystal glass.

The polished mahogany pedestal is classic in its simplicity. It measures 6½ inches high by 3¼ inches square at top and base, is hollow and is lined with blue velvet. One side is a hinged door with lock. It is believed that the pedestal was also made by Revere.

The following inscription is engraved on the urn:

This Urn incloses a Lock of Hair
of the Immortal Washington
Presented January 27, 1800,
to the Massachusetts Grand Lodge
by *His* amiable Widow.
Born Feb. 11th, 1732
Obt. Dec. 14, 1799

This precious relic plays an important part in the installation of each new Grand Master at his first installation on St. John's Day in December, a custom which has been carried out for over 150 years.



GOLDEN URN CONTAINING LOCK OF HAIR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

ERRATA

Page 2 Last two lines of inscription should read:

Born Feb^{y} 11th 1732
Ob^{t} Dec^{r} 14, 1799

Page 3 Fifteenth line, change "the" to "of."

Eighth line from bottom, insert the word "early" after Harris's name, and delete the words "or soon after."

Last full sentence should read: "A few books, including the rarities, reference works such as Proceedings and periodicals, and books which cannot be replaced, are not loaned."

Page 5 At end of first sentence, add the words "and on the following page."

Page 7 First line of last paragraph, the words "the original" should be changed to "a replica of the."

Page 11 Item no. 1 under Henry Price documents, correct the word "Selectment" to "Selectmen."

Page 14 First paragraph under John Paul Jones Memorabilia, change words "a lineal descendant" to "great grandniece."

Revise second paragraph to read: "Miniature portrait on metal or porcelain, showing Jones in American naval uniform, wearing L'Ordre du Mérite Militaire conferred on him by Louis XVI."

Third paragraph, change words "His family have" to "Madame Gombault."

Revise fourth paragraph to read: "The illuminated water color coat of arms painted for Jones in 1776 or 1777 before he went to France. The arms are those of Jones quartered with Paul. Three of the flags are those under which he had served: British Red Ensign, Grand Union flag and Pine Tree flag. The fourth is his command pennant. The coat of arms is of particular interest to Masons because of the square and compass.

Page 15 Revise paragraph at top to read: "Jones's letter book for his Campaign of the Liman, when he was Rear Admiral in the Russian navy. It is headed "Pièces Justificatives," and was written in French by his secretary to support his Narrative of the Campaign. There is no other copy of this document in existence."

Sentence under right-hand document at bottom should read: "Draft of a letter, partly in code, written by Jones from Copenhagen in 1788 to Thomas Jefferson."

Page 19 Last full line in first paragraph, change "weight" to "weighed."

Page 23 Inscription should read:

Born November 19th 1831.
Died September 19th 1881.
Presented Feb. 1st 1882, to the

Page 25 Second column, change "United" to "united."

Page 29 Revise last sentence to read: "Here pictured is General Israel Putnam's Royal Arch Chapter apron, above which is the Lodge apron supposed to have been owned and worn by him."

Page 33 Add identification line: "Reverse of Original Petition for The First Lodge in Boston, Shown on Opposite Page."

Page 38 Delete top line over right-hand document.

Page 39 Change period at end of line below the three documents to a comma, and add the words: "Transmitting Copy of By-Laws and List of Officers and Members."

Page 40 Throughout the text, capitalize the word "The" preceding the name of the Lodge, as it is part of the name.

Second column, change "26-page" to "25-page."

FOREWORD

The Masonic Service Association published, in May, 1953, an illustrated Digest of "The Masonic Treasures of Pennsylvania," and in June, 1954, "Masonic Treasures of 'The House of the Temple'."

It is hoped eventually to publish similar Digests of the treasures to be seen in the Grand Lodge Library and Museum of New York, and those to be found in the Grand Lodge Library and Museum of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, which this year dedicates its new building to house its books and exhibits.

This present Digest is made possible by the wholehearted cooperation of Mrs. Muriel D. Taylor, Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. To her careful selection, her instructions to a highly competent photographer, and, most of all, to her description and notes of the exhibits, this Digest owes its beauty, interest and its historic value.

Mrs. Taylor sent more pictures and information than can well be included in one Digest; the "overflow" will appear later in other covers and under other titles.

It is difficult to crowd admiration for historical knowledge, praise of taste in selection, note the charm in descriptions of exhibits and expression of appreciation of interest, all into one paragraph! This Editor is convinced that Masons everywhere will read this document with joy and rise up to call Mrs. Taylor blessed! It is interesting to chronicle here that the date of this publication marks Mrs. Taylor's twenty-fifth anniversary as a member of the Library staff of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts!

The following history of the Library and Museum of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, one of outstanding size and value, is from her talented pen.

"The beginnings of this institution go back nearly a century and a half. On December 12, 1814, R. W. Thaddeus Mason Harris submitted a letter to Grand Lodge recommending the formation of a library. The records show that his collection of Masonic books was subsequently purchased by Grand Lodge, but how many volumes it contained, the records did not indicate. During the next few years little interest seems to have shown in the development of the library, but on June 12, 1850, a permanent Library Committee was authorized to appoint a librarian, to purchase books, and to attend to all matters pertaining to the library.

"Through the efforts of such men as M. W. Brothers Winslow Lewis and Sereno D. Nickerson, the library continued to develop. Gifts of value and size have been made by prominent Masonic scholars and book collectors. Many private collections have become part of the library, the most outstanding of which is the bequest of Past Grand Master Samuel Crocker Lawrence, who died in 1911. This collection includes the Enoch T. Carson Masonic library and other Masonic libraries that M. W. Brother Lawrence had acquired. Thus the small collection of books which was purchased from R. W. Thaddeus Mason Harris in 1815, or soon after, has developed into a library second to none among the great Masonic libraries in this continent.

"The principal part of the library is situated on the third floor of the Masonic Temple, 51 Boylston Street, Boston. Material on practically all phases of Masonry and volumes dealing with related subjects may be found there. Books are loaned to individual Masons and collections of books are available for groups. A few rare books, reference works (such as *Proceedings* and periodicals) and books which can not be replaced, are not loaned."

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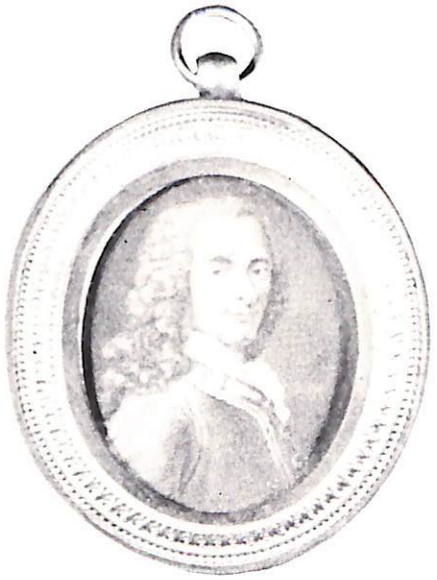
As is true of all the great Masonic libraries and museums, there are in the archives of the

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts many interesting and valuable books, documents, certificates, manuscripts, aprons, glass and china objects, medals, badges, jewels, etc., many of which are on display in the museum on the second floor of the Temple. This publication acquaints readers with only a few of the treasures preserved in this storehouse of Masonic literature and craftsmanship, which link the Craft of today with the romantic and historic past.

It was difficult for Mrs. Taylor to limit her selection of Masonic treasures, as the collection of original documents, rare books, curios, and other priceless relics and heirlooms in the Massachusetts archives is so large. It was equally difficult for the Editor to choose from the wealth of material Mrs. Taylor sent; questions of size, manufacture, weight and then postage required for mailing the finished document, all dictated keeping the Digest to its present size. Mrs. Taylor's brief descriptive paragraphs are enlightening as to the history and romance of the world-wide organization of Freemasons, their beginnings, patriotism and importance, which can be traced through such old records as are here reproduced.

Editor

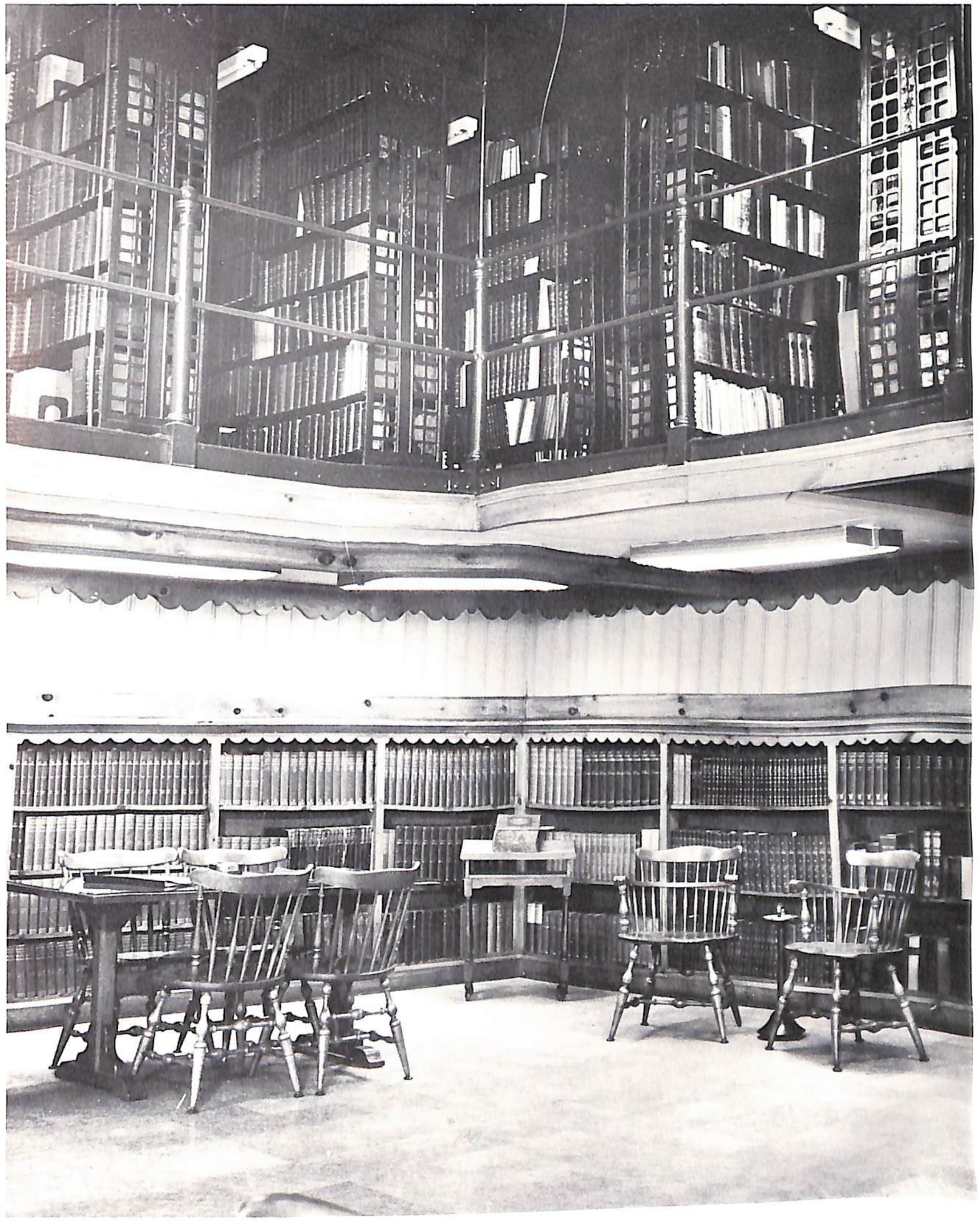


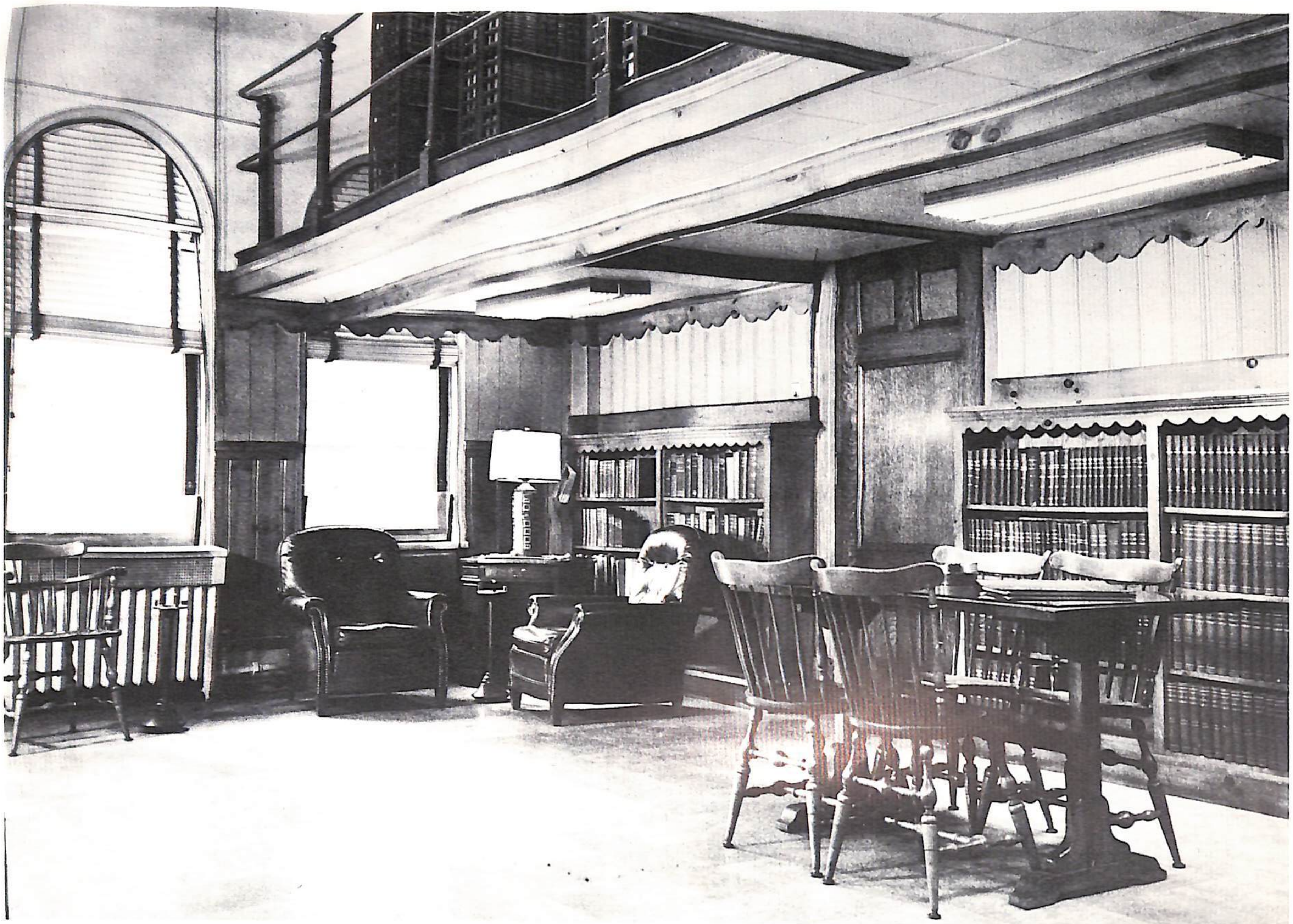
MINIATURE OF VOLTAIRE

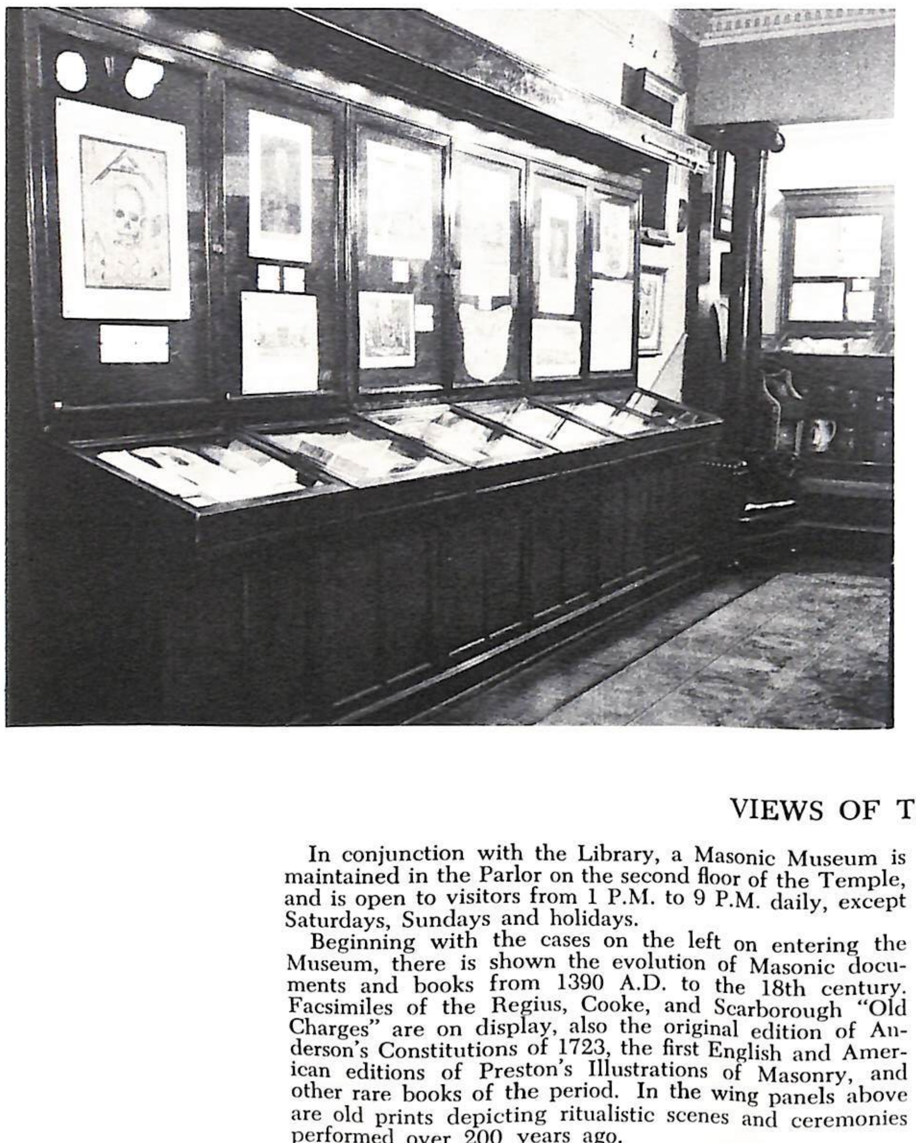
Voltaire was made a Mason in The Lodge of the Nine Sisters (sometimes referred to as the Nine Muses), Paris, April 7, 1778. Benjamin Franklin served as Senior Warden on that occasion.

VIEWS OF MAIN LIBRARY

Two corners of the main Library on the third floor of the Temple, where the principal part of the collections is shelved, are shown here. There are two balconies of stacks above the main floor, only one of which can be seen in the pictures. Adjacent to this room, which serves also as a reading room, is an attractive, well equipped office for the librarian's use. Directly opposite, on the other side of the library, are the Grand Master's offices.







VIEWS OF THE MUSEUM

In conjunction with the Library, a Masonic Museum is maintained in the Parlor on the second floor of the Temple, and is open to visitors from 1 P.M. to 9 P.M. daily, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

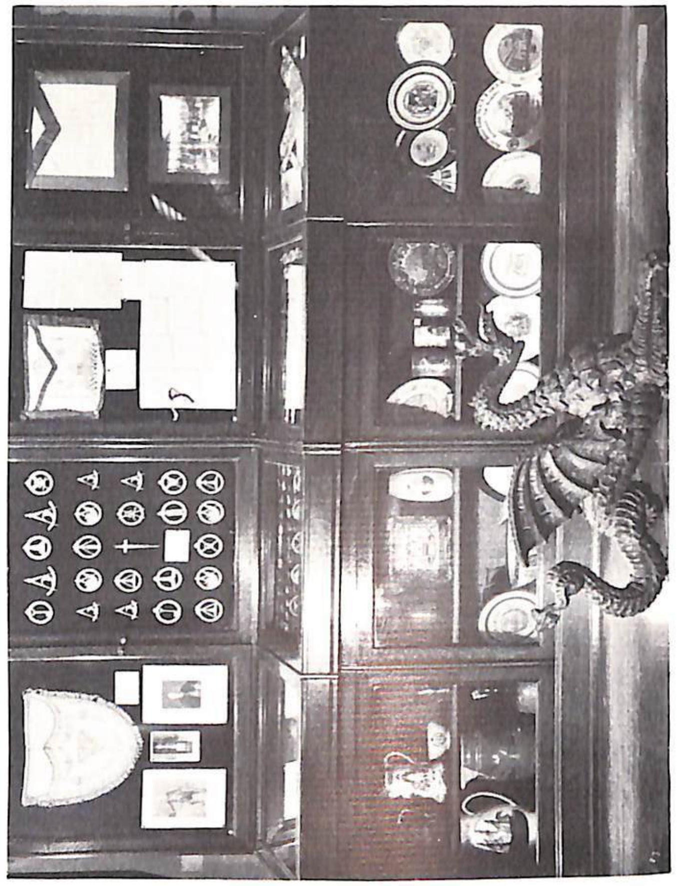
Beginning with the cases on the left on entering the Museum, there is shown the evolution of Masonic documents and books from 1390 A.D. to the 18th century. Facsimiles of the Regius, Cooke, and Scarborough "Old Charges" are on display, also the original edition of Anderson's Constitutions of 1723, the first English and American editions of Preston's Illustrations of Masonry, and other rare books of the period. In the wing panels above are old prints depicting ritualistic scenes and ceremonies performed over 200 years ago.

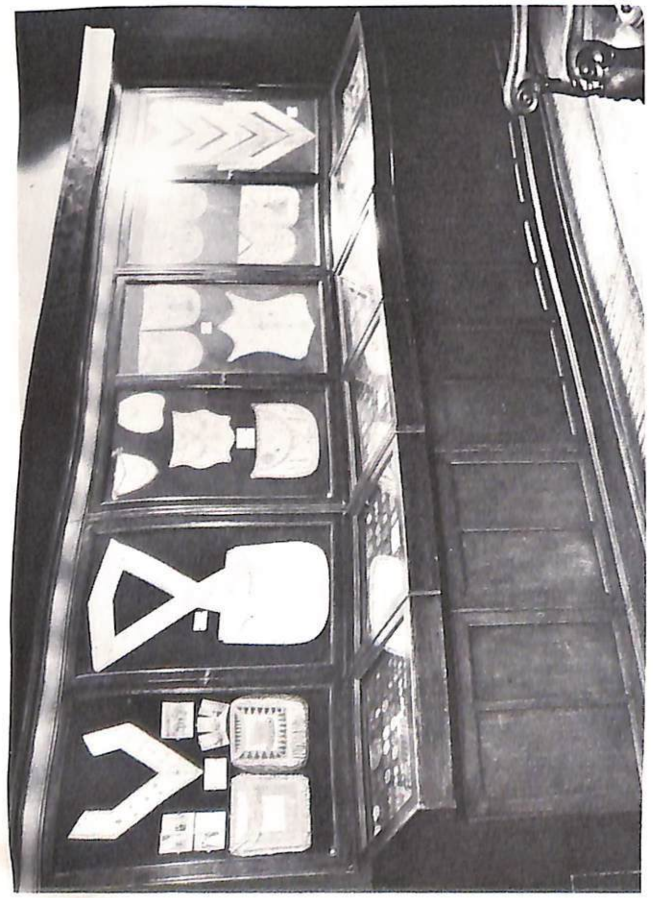
For the most part, the cases on the west wall contain miscellaneous displays of local interest ranging from the 18th century to the present day.

Interesting collections of aprons and medals from various parts of the world may be seen in the cases on the north wall at the left of the fireplace, also the valuable collection of Washington Masonic medals. Over the mantle is a beautiful hand-carved seal of Grand Lodge.

The remaining cases contain material pertaining to the Collateral Bodies, a separate one devoted to each Rite.

Before one of the cases stands the original Green Dragon which ornamented the Tavern of that name on Union Street, Boston, and from which, according to tradition, the "Indians" set out to hold the "Boston Tea Party". The Dragon is of bronze and measures three feet from tip of tail to outspread claws.



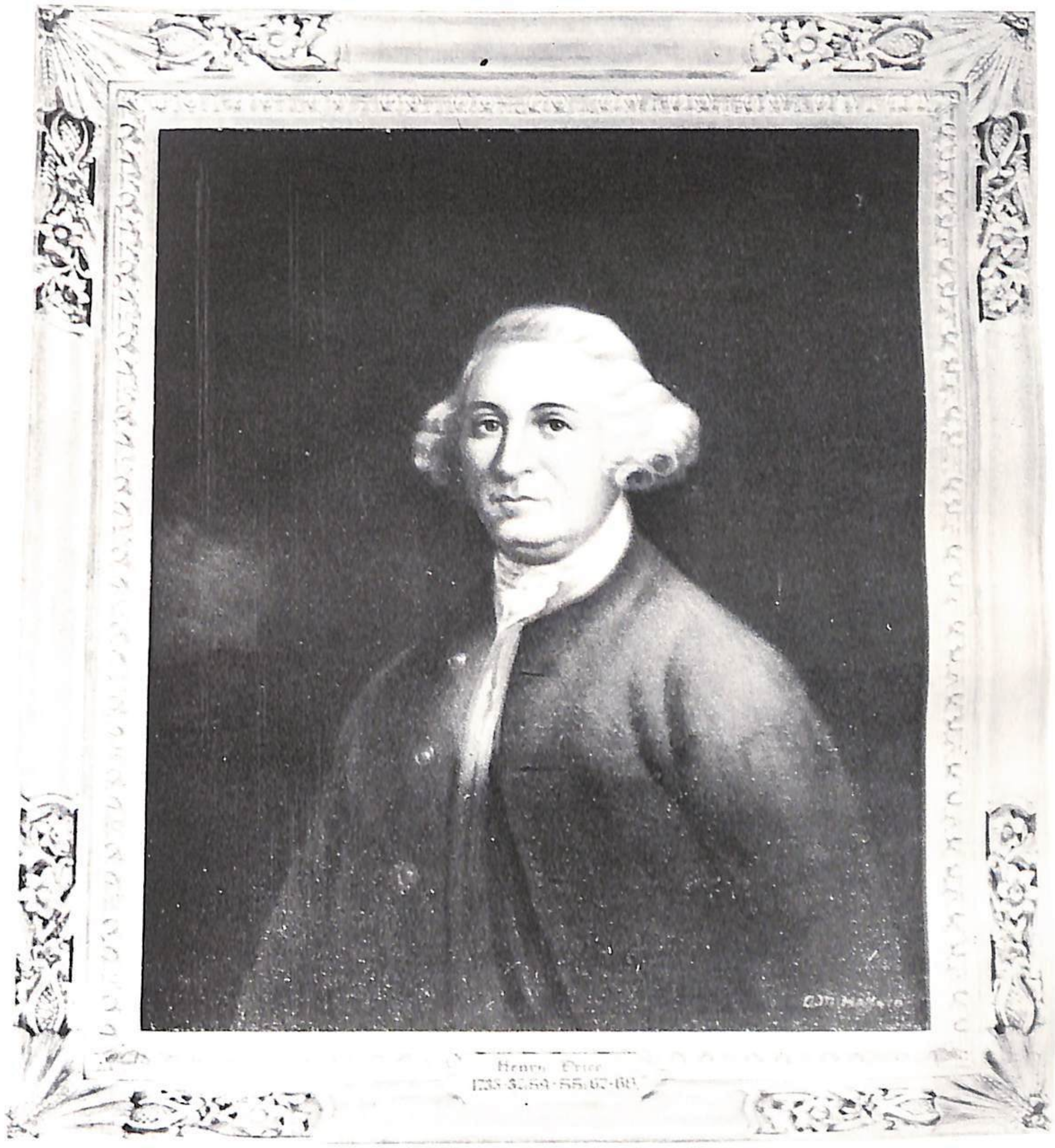


HENRY PRICE

On July 30, 1733, by virtue of his deputation from Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of England, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New England, Henry Price, at the age of 36, established regular and duly constituted Freemasonry in America by organizing St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge in Boston.

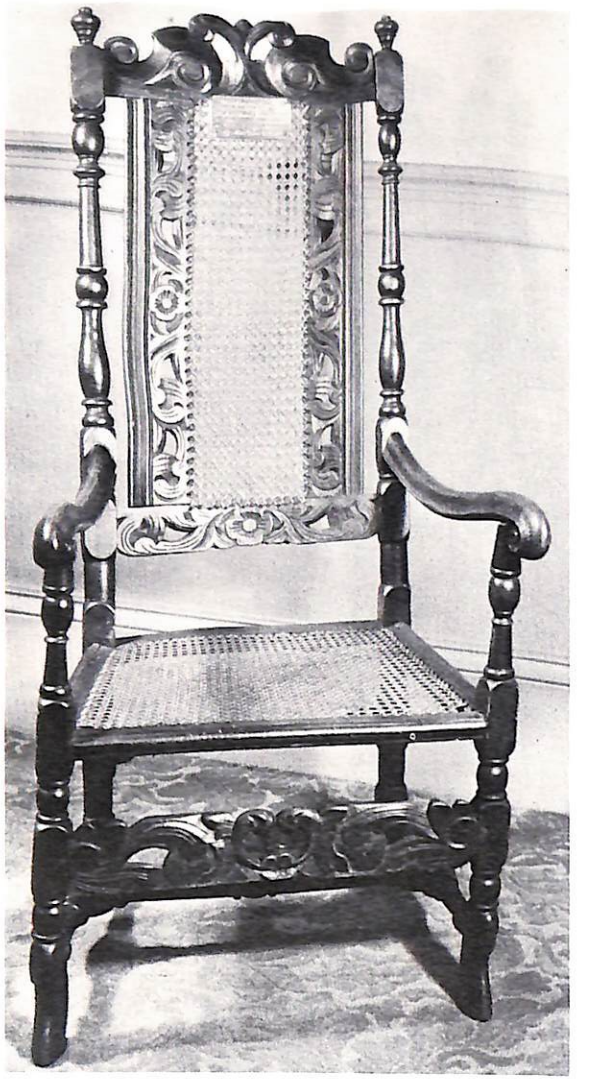
The records show that Henry Price ran a tailoring establishment in Boston in 1732, and that he was taken into partnership on April 27, 1737, by Francis Beteilhe, a shopkeeper or "woollen draper." This is the same Francis Beteilhe who served under Price as Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge in 1736-1737. Price attended to the tailoring part of the business. Apparently, he gave up this part about 1739; then in 1741 he had complete control of the business, which he carried on alone until his retirement in 1750.

The Prices made their home in Boston. In payment of a debt, property in Townsend, Massachusetts, came into Price's possession, which led him to settle there in the later years of his life. It was at this estate in Townsend that he died in 1780 at the age of 83, a wealthy man.



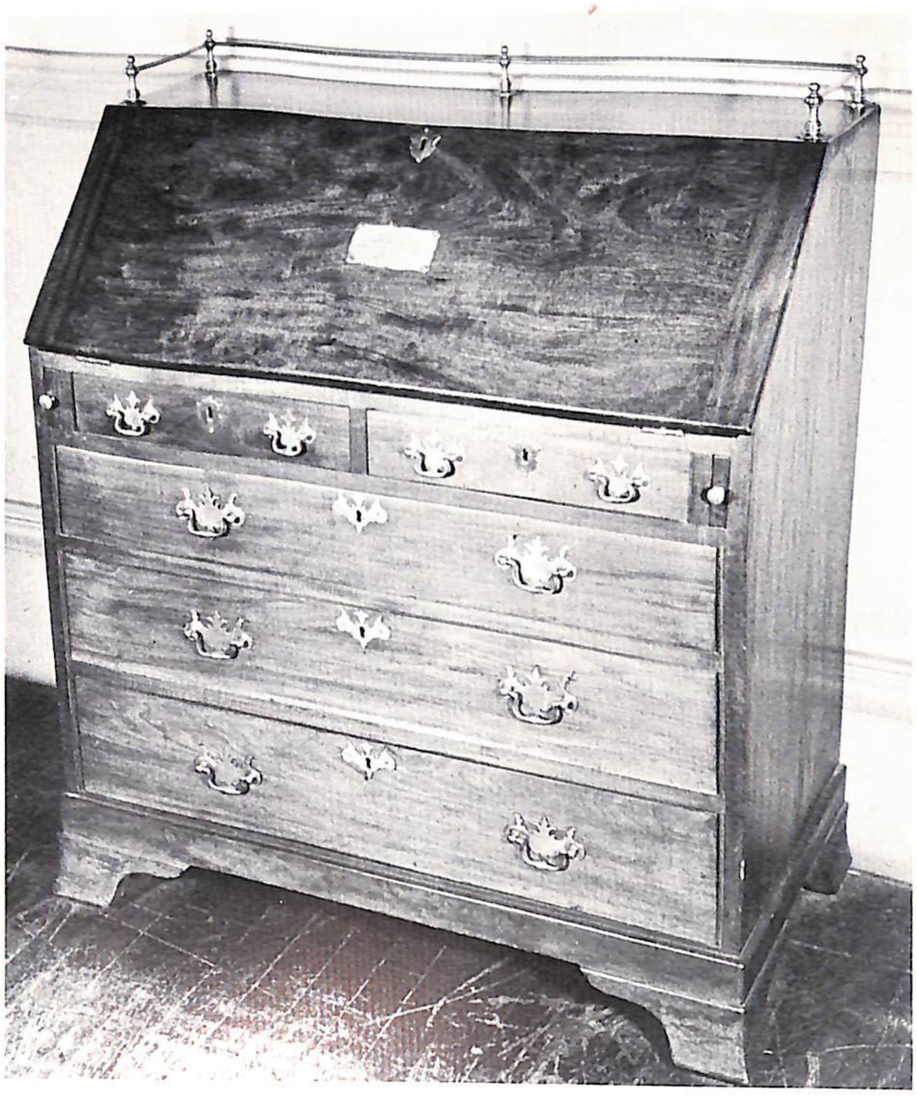
PORTRAIT OF HENRY PRICE, FOUNDER OF DULY CONSTITUTED FREEMASONRY IN AMERICA

Reproduction of the portrait in possession of Henry Price Lodge, Charlestown, Massachusetts, a copy of the original done in 1737 by an unknown artist when Price was 40 years of age. The copy was painted in 1914 by Arthur M. Hazard, a member of Beth-horon Lodge, Brookline, Massachusetts.



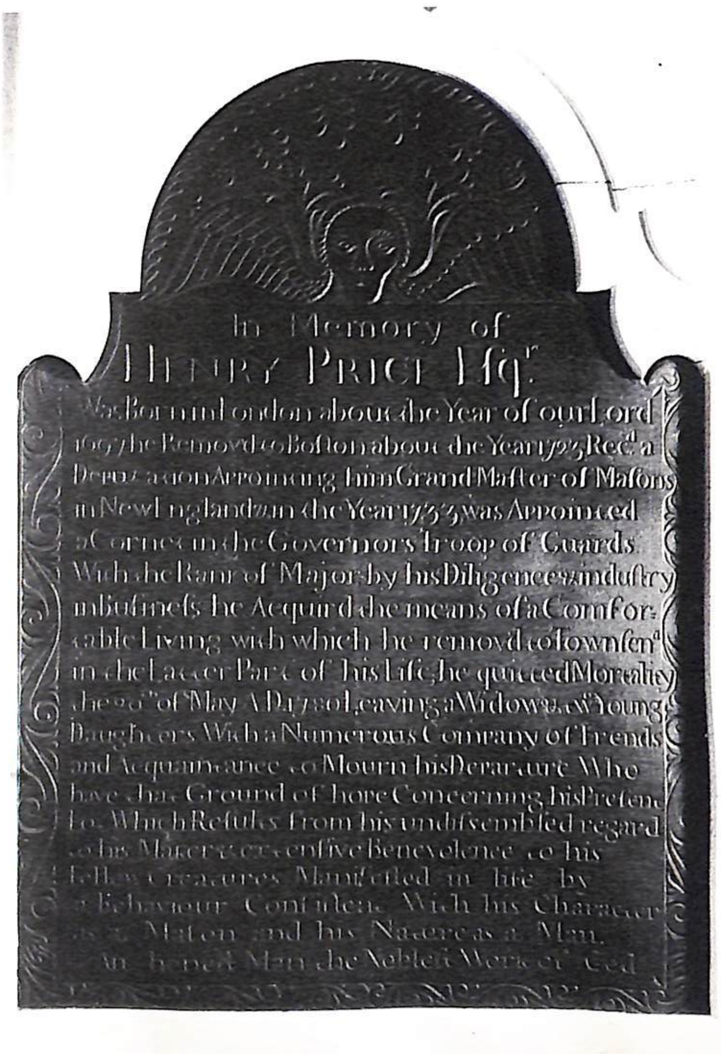
HENRY PRICE ARMCHAIR

This armchair was brought from England by Henry Price about the year 1723, when he left his native London to make his home in New England. Presented to Belmont Lodge of Belmont, Massachusetts, by a descendant of Price, it is now on perpetual loan to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, where it is on display in the museum.



HENRY PRICE DESK

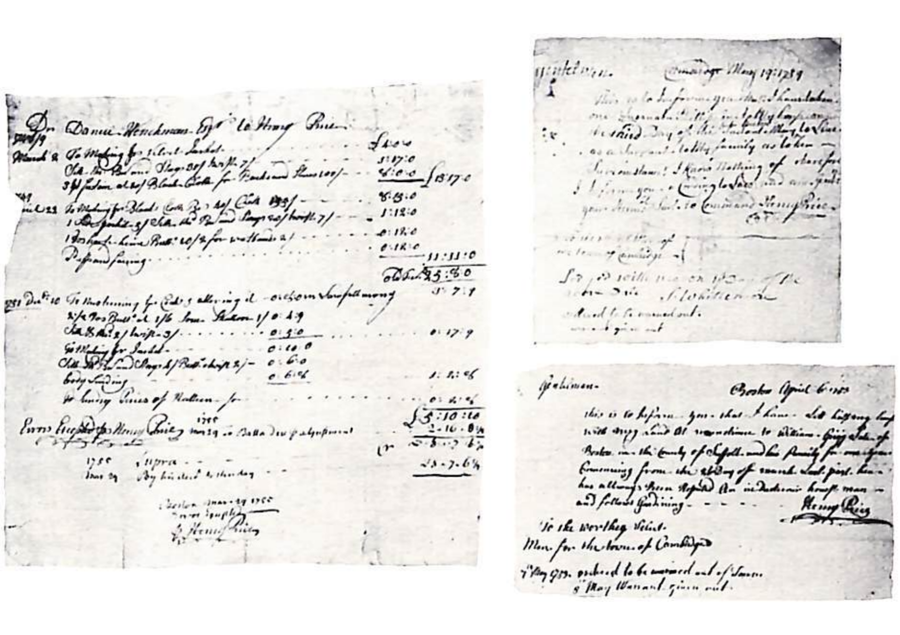
This desk was formerly owned by Henry Price and was presented to the members of Henry Price Lodge in Charlestown, Massachusetts, by the Masons of Townsend, Massachusetts, in 1867. At the observance of the 75th anniversary of the lodge on May 24, 1933, the desk was donated to Grand Lodge. It is on display in the museum.



In Memory of
HENRY PRICE Eſq^{r}.
Was Born in London about the Year of our Lord
1697 he Removd to Boſton about the Year 1723 Rec^{d} a
Deputation Appointing him Grand Maſter of Maſons
in New England & in the Year 1733 was Appointed
a Cornet in the Governors Troop of Guards
With the Rank of Major by his Diligence & induſtry
in buſineſs he Acquird the means of a Comfor=
table Living with which he removd to Townſen^{d}
in the Latter Part of his Life he quitted Mortality
the 20th of May A D 1780 Leaving a Widow & 2 Young
Daughters With a Numerous Company of Friends
and Acquaintance to Mourn his Departure Who
have that Ground of hope Concerning his Preſent
Lot Which Reſults from his undiſſembled regard
to his Maker & extenſive Benevolence to his
fellow Creatures Manifeſted in life by
a Behaviour Conſiſtent With his Character
as a Maſon and his Nature as a Man.
An honest Man the Noblest Work of God

HENRY PRICE TOMBSTONE

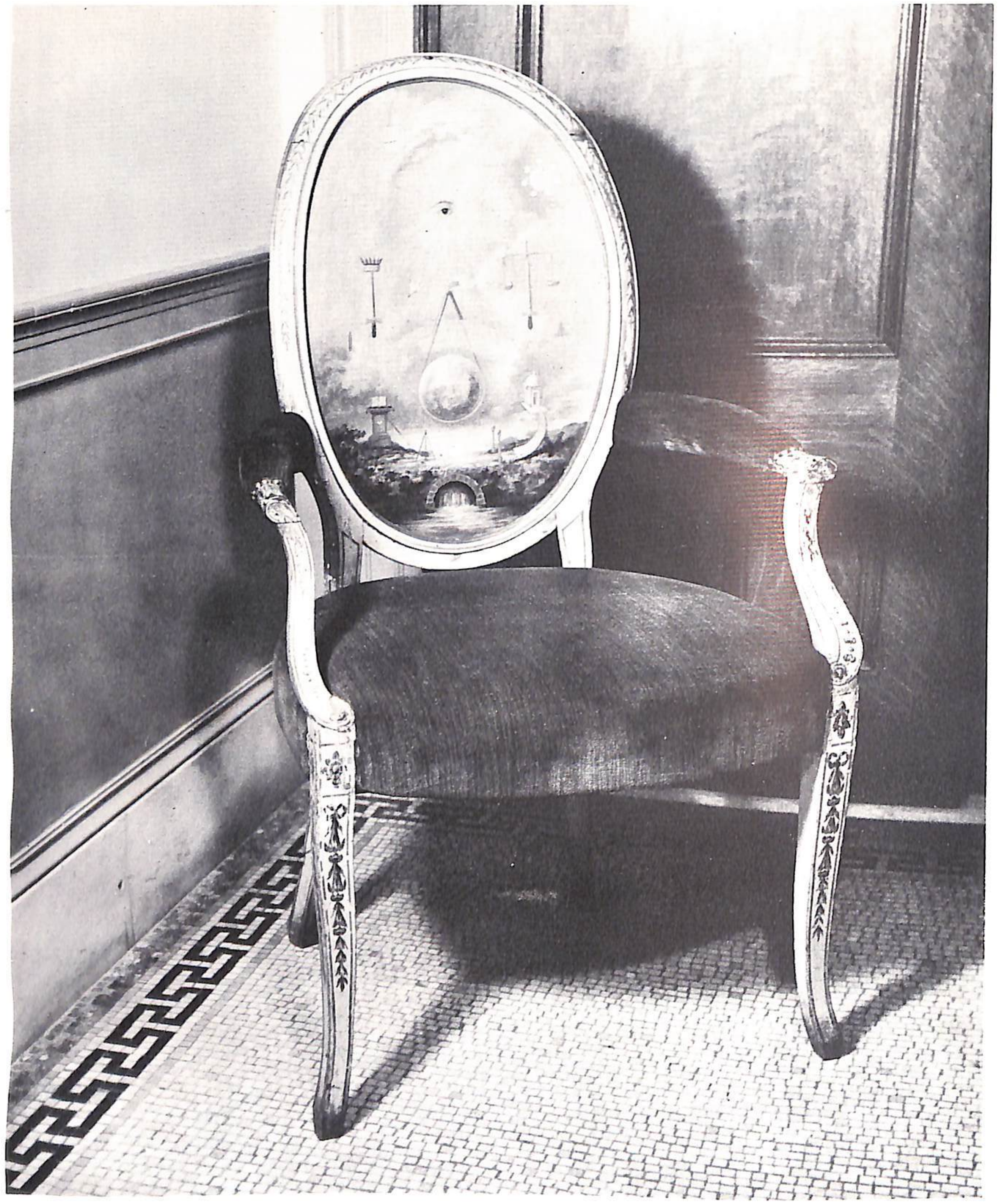
The slate stone which marked the grave in Townsend, Massachusetts, of Henry Price, was removed to Boston sometime prior to June 21, 1888, and later installed in the third floor corridor of the present Masonic Temple.



DOCUMENTS SIGNED BY HENRY PRICE

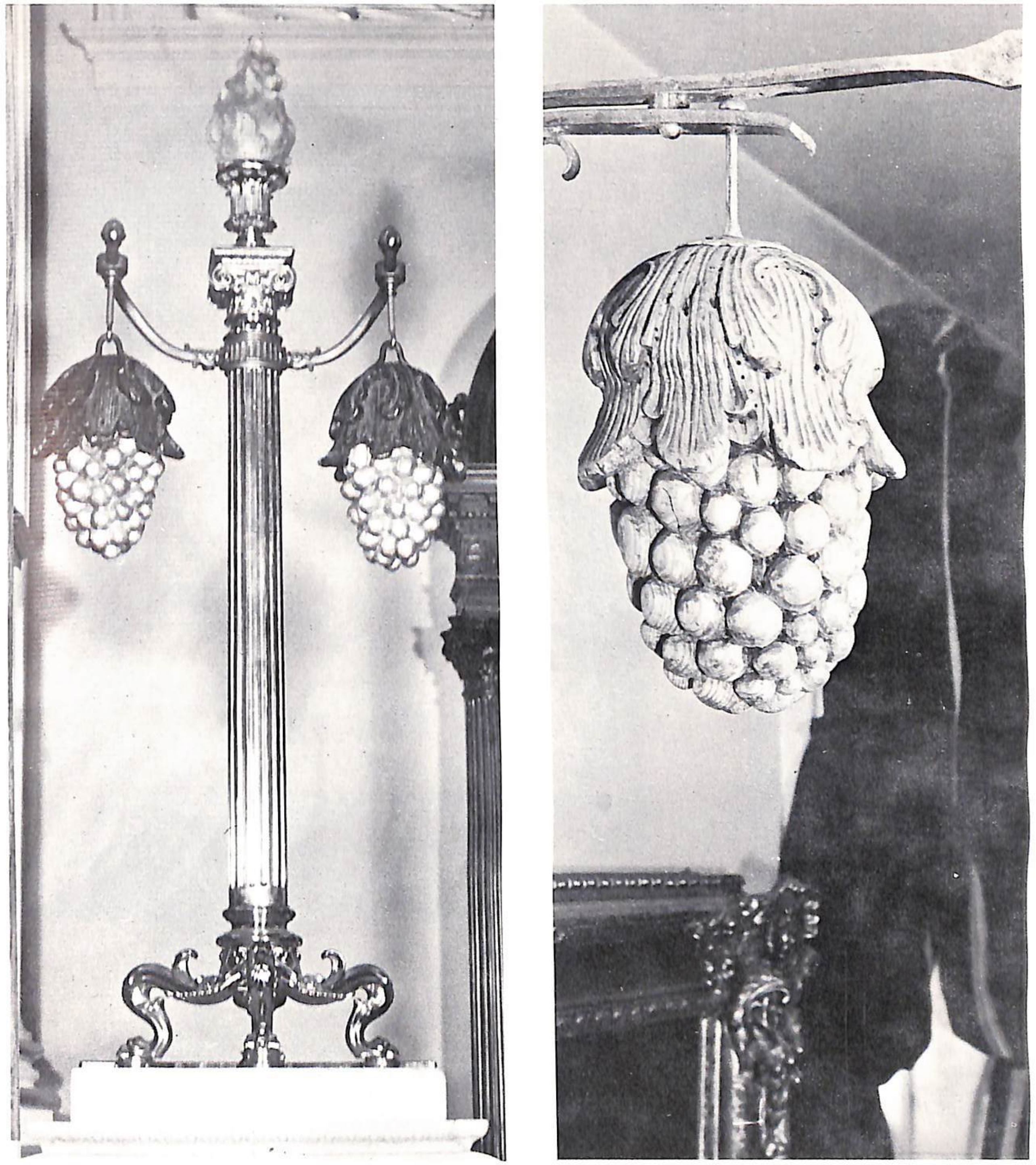
These papers have no Masonic connection other than the signature that appears on each of them. But they are priceless as relics of the first Grand Master in Massachusetts.

1. April 6, 1753: Notification to Selectment of Cambridge, Mass., that Price had let his house and land to William Grigg of Boston for one year.
2. March 29, 1755: Apparently a tailoring bill or single page from Price's ledger.
3. May 19, 1759: Notification to Selectmen of Cambridge, Mass., that Price had taken Susanah Phillips into his home as a servant.



EARLY 18TH CENTURY CHAIR

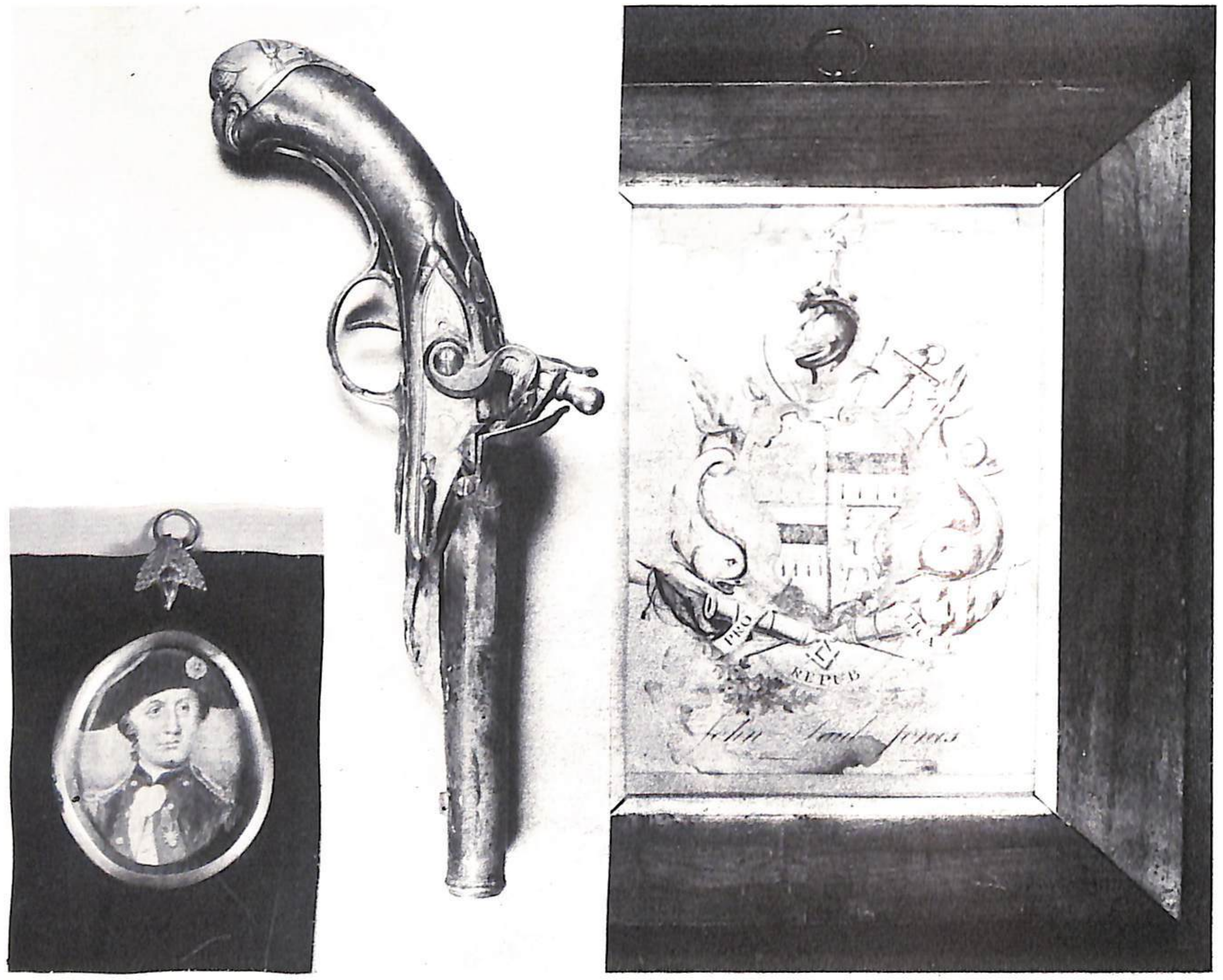
This chair of European origin was probably used as a Master's chair. Only two are known on this continent. The legs and arms are decorated in a rich blue design on cream, as is also the frame which surrounds the oval back. Conventional Masonic emblems make up the colorful design on the chair back.



BUNCH OF GRAPES

The sign of the old Bunch of Grapes Tavern, located on a corner of State and Kilby Streets, Boston, where regular and duly constituted Masonry in the Western Hemisphere was born, and where St. John's Lodge of Boston was organized July 30, 1733, consisted of several bunches of grapes. Authorities differ as to the exact number. Two of the possible four clusters, still in existence, are owned by St. John's Lodge, to whom they were presented by a previous owner in 1883 at the time of the 150th anniversary of the lodge. The grapes are gilded, and are in a perfect state of preservation. They are used annually at the installation of officers in December.

The single cluster, also owned by St. John's Lodge, is a replica carved of pine taken from the historic frigate Constitution (also known as "Old Ironsides"). This cluster is on display in the Temple in Boston.



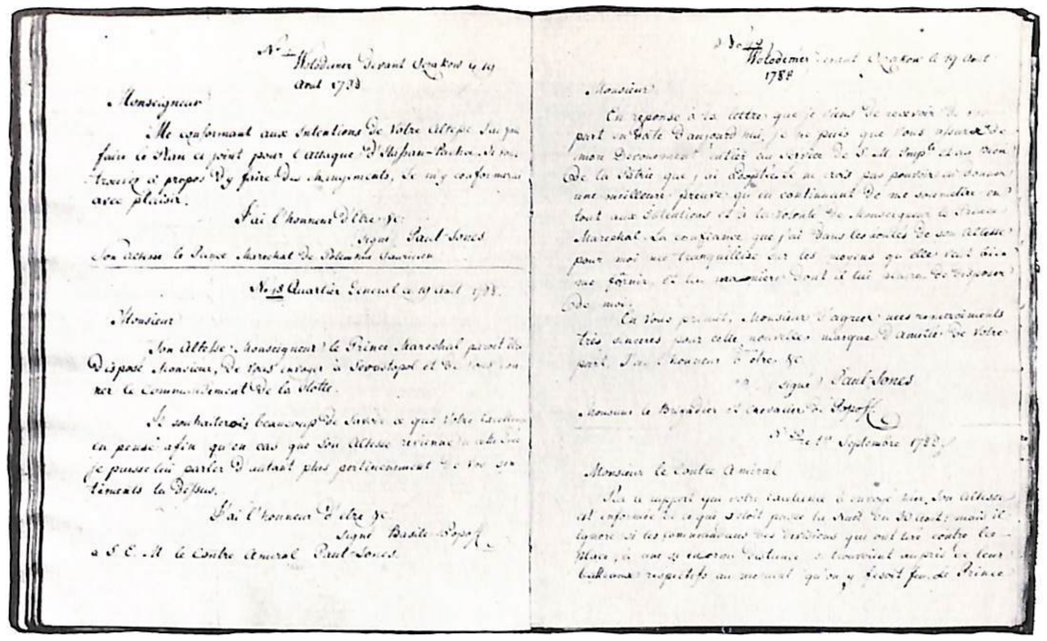
JOHN PAUL JONES MEMORABILIA

The distinguished patriot and Admiral, John Paul Jones, at the age of 23 was raised in St. Bernard Lodge No. 122, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. He affiliated with the famous Lodge of the Nine Sisters in Paris, of which Franklin, Houdon, Voltaire, and other prominent men were members. The articles here pictured were obtained in Paris direct from their owner, Madame Gombault, a lineal descendant of Jones.

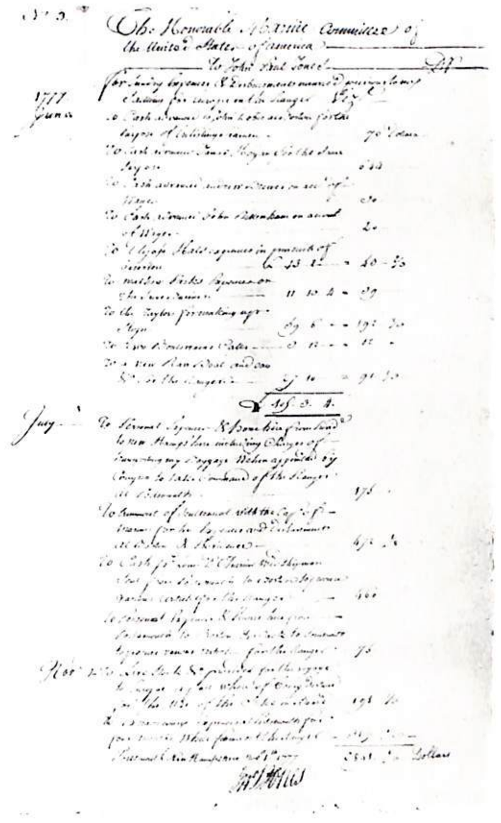
Miniature portrait on metal or porcelain, showing Jones in conventional dress, the same as the Houdon bust which was made by order of the Lodge of the Nine Sisters in Paris. This is considered a good likeness of Jones.

One of the flintlock pistols used by Jones during the Revolution. His family have said that this was one of the pistols used in the capture of the "Serapis." It is made of brass, measures 11 inches, and has an eagle head on the butt.

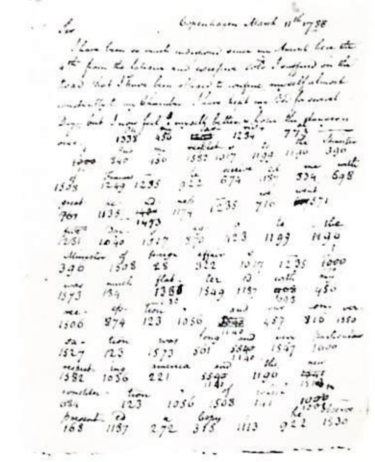
The illuminated water color coat of arms, originally created for or by Jones when he was made a Knight of St. Louis by the French King Louis XVI, the first honor of the kind to be conferred on any foreigner by him. It is of particular interest to Masons because the square and compass with the motto "Pro Republica" were added by Jones.



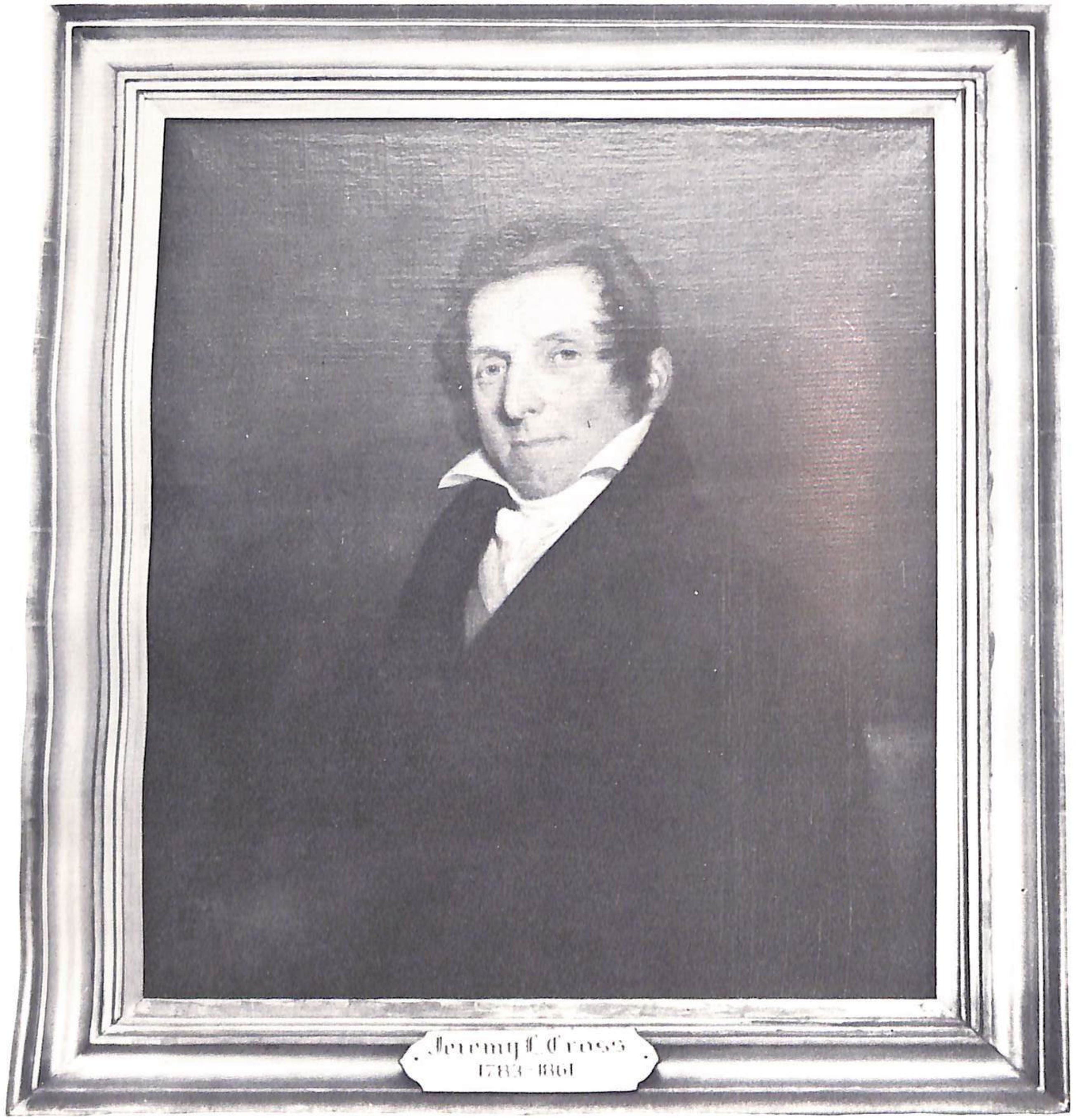
Jones's memorandum book containing copies of correspondence between him and others during and after his unfortunate experience as Vice-Admiral in the Russian navy. It is headed "Pieces Justificatives", and is written in French. Some of the letters are translations from the Russian.



Bill made out and signed by John Paul Jones and addressed to the Honorable Marine Committee of the United States of America showing the expenses incurred by Jones in outfitting the "Ranger" at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1777.



A letter, partly in code, written by Jones from Copenhagen in 1788.

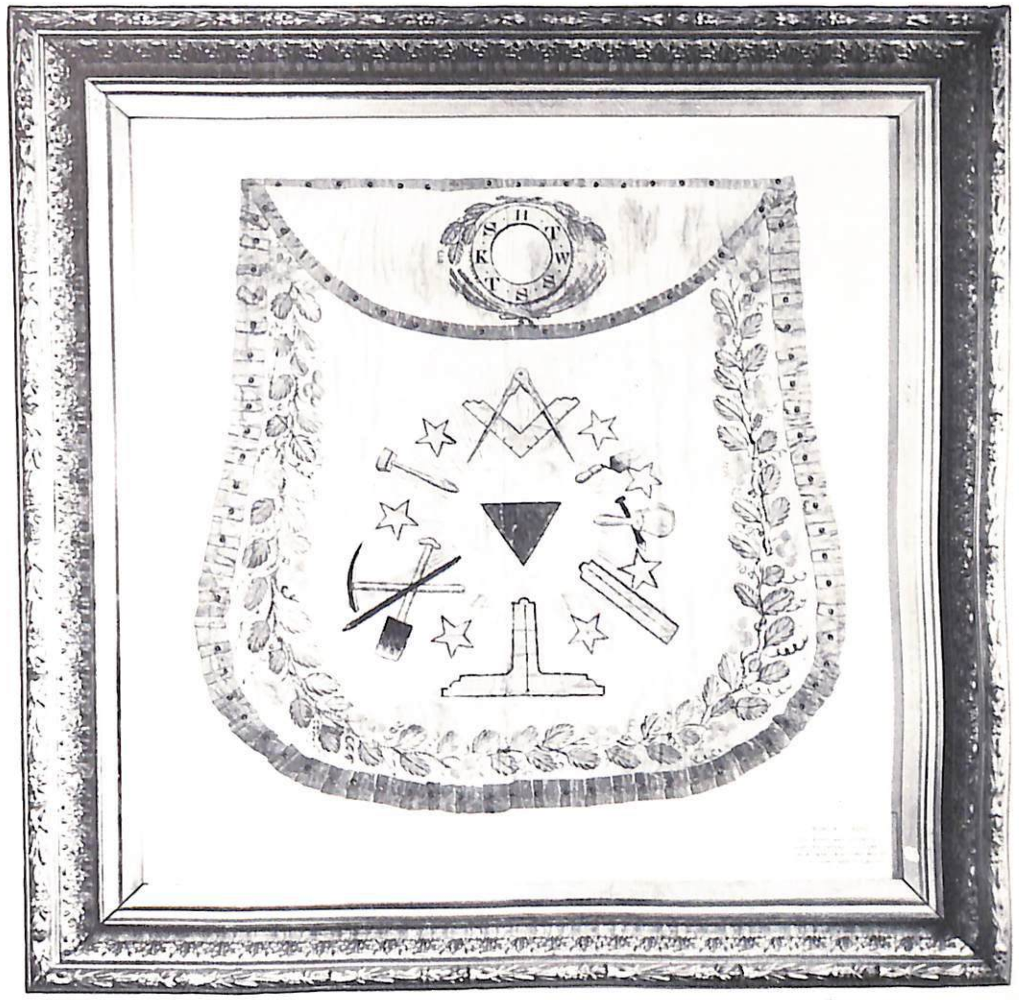


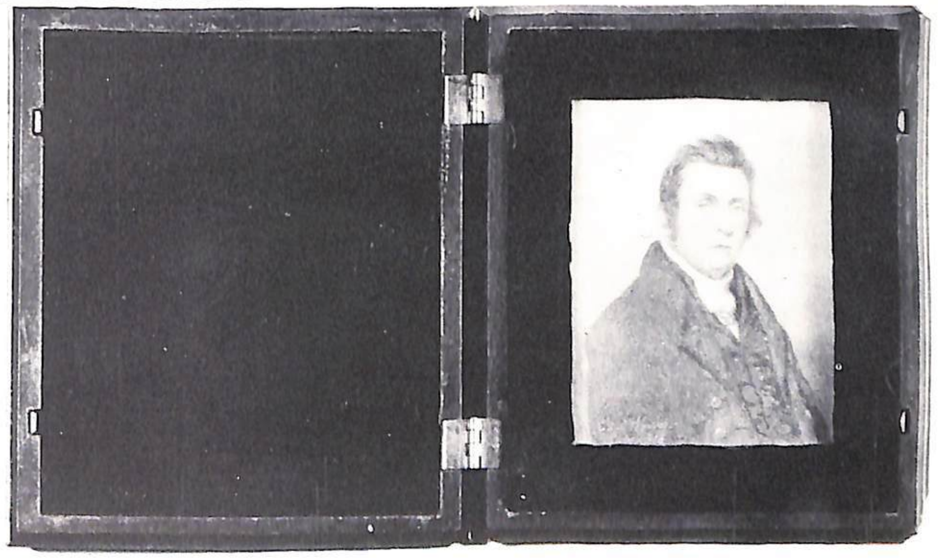
JEREMY L. CROSS

Large oil portrait of Cross.

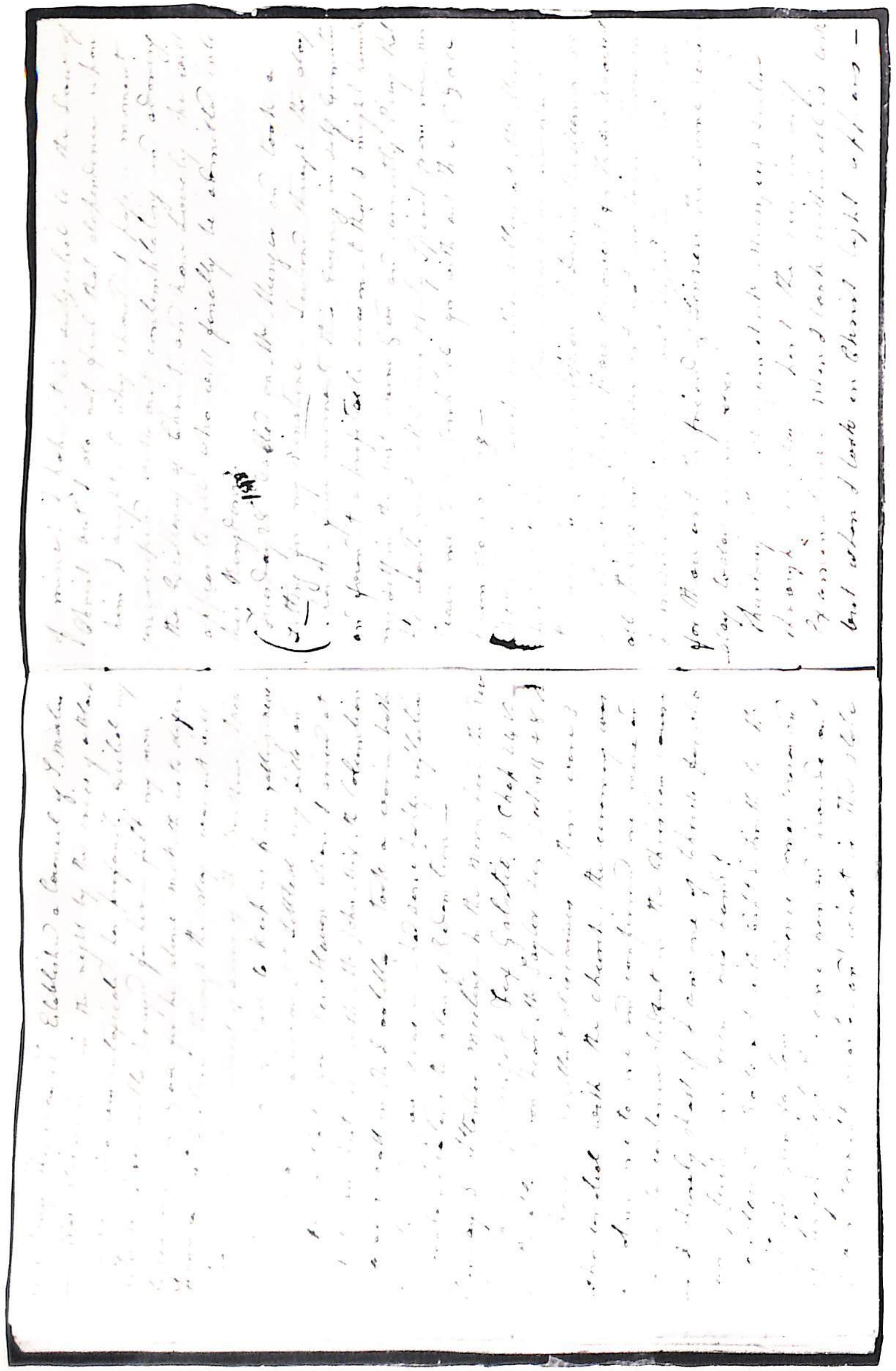
This celebrated American Masonic lecturer and ritualist was a teacher of the Masonic ritual and founder of the Cryptic Rite of Masonry. He became a member of the Craft in 1808, and in 1819 published his "True Masonic Chart", which was based on Thomas Smith Webb's "Monitor", which in turn was drawn mainly from William Preston's "Illustrations of Masonry." Cross's original contribution to the ritual is the broken column.

Royal Arch Apron supposed to have been owned and worn by Cross.





Miniature of Cross painted in color by George Munger, New Haven, Connecticut, July 1818. Cross refers to this in his diary.



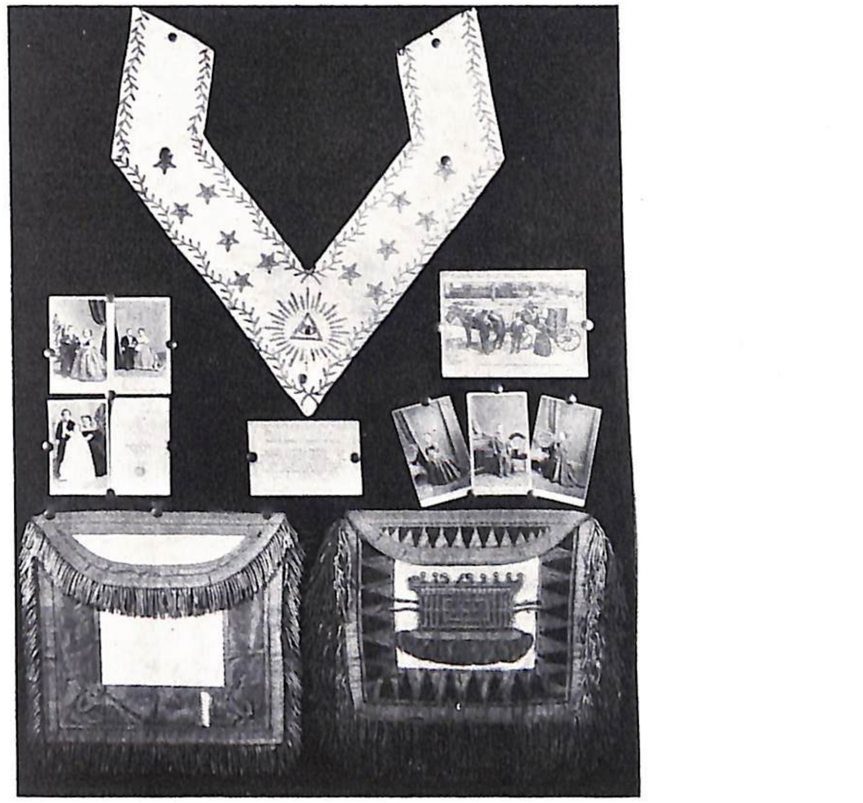
Original diary covering period from Aug. 17, 1817, to April 2, 1820. In it Cross refers to his numerous Masonic lecture trips, to the printing of his "True Masonic Chart", and to the miniature he had painted by George Munger.

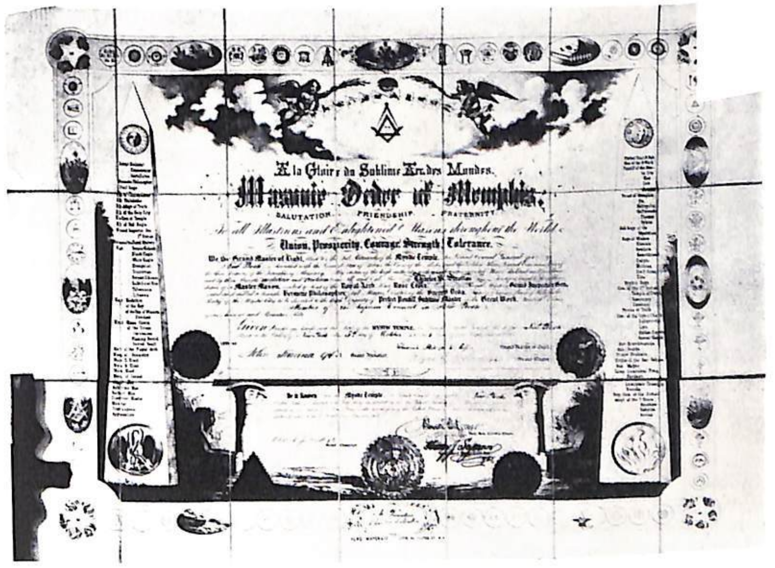
(The volume is opened to the entry of Tuesday, July 28, 1818, which records a visit to Munger for a sitting for the miniature.)

MASONIC RELICS OF "TOM THUMB", INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS AMERICAN MIDGET

Charles Sherwood Stratton, better known as "General Tom Thumb", made famous by the great circusman, P. T. Barnum, was born of normal parents in 1838 in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Although his body ceased to develop normally when he was a few months old, he was exceptionally intelligent. When he died at the age of 45, he had attained the height of 3 feet, 4 inches, and weight about 70 pounds.

Stratton became a Mason in Bridgeport, having been raised in St. John's Lodge, No. 3, on October 8, 1862. He was also a member of the other Bridgeport bodies. His sash and two aprons are on display in the Grand Lodge Museum in Boston. His Templar regalia is displayed in the armory of his Commandery in Bridgeport.





A la Gloire du Sublime Arc. des Mondes.

Masonic Order of Memphis.

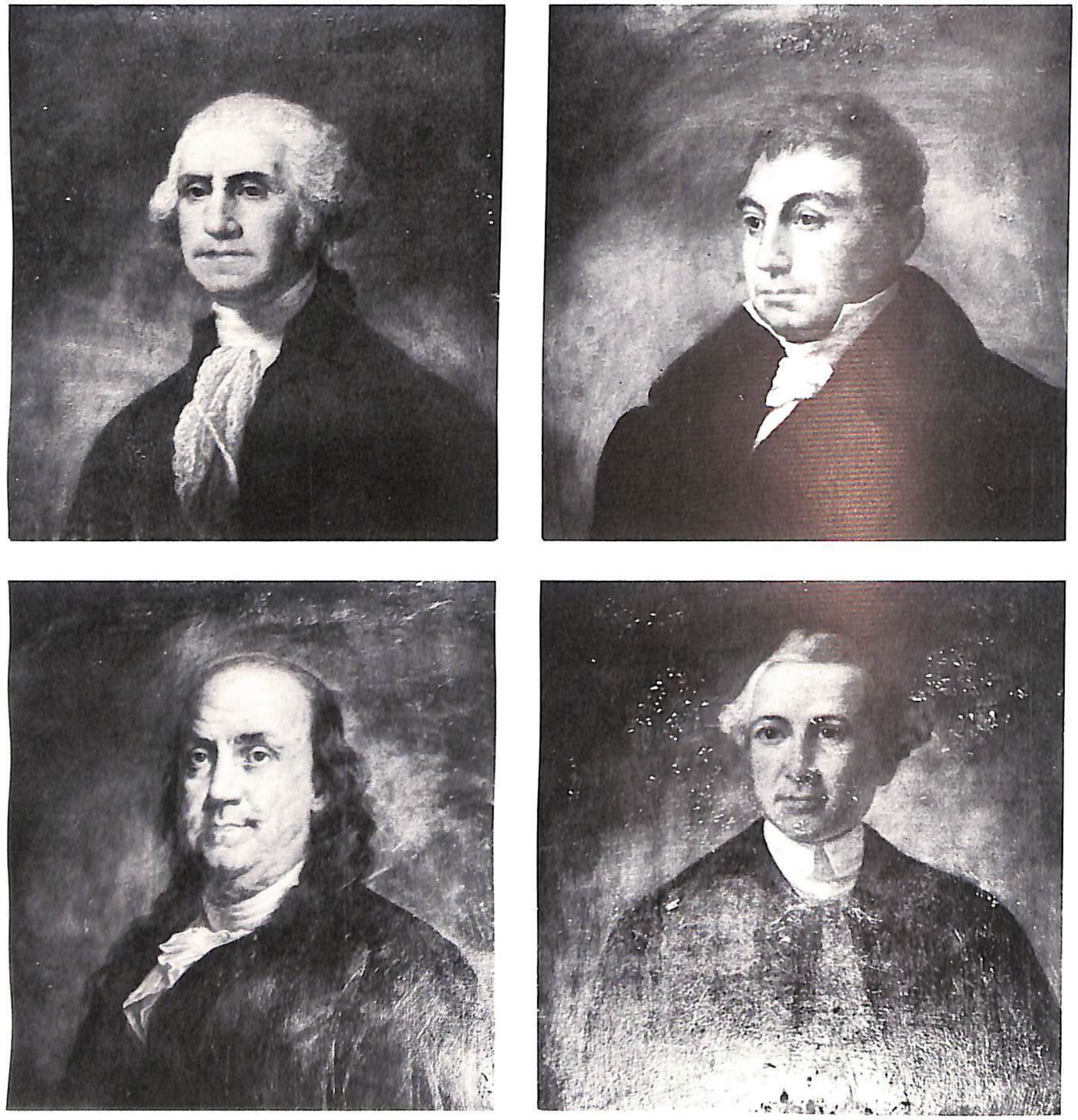
SALUTATION · FRIENDSHIP · FRATERNITY

To all Illustrious and Enlightened Masons throughout the World

Union, Prosperity, Courage, Strength, Tolerance.

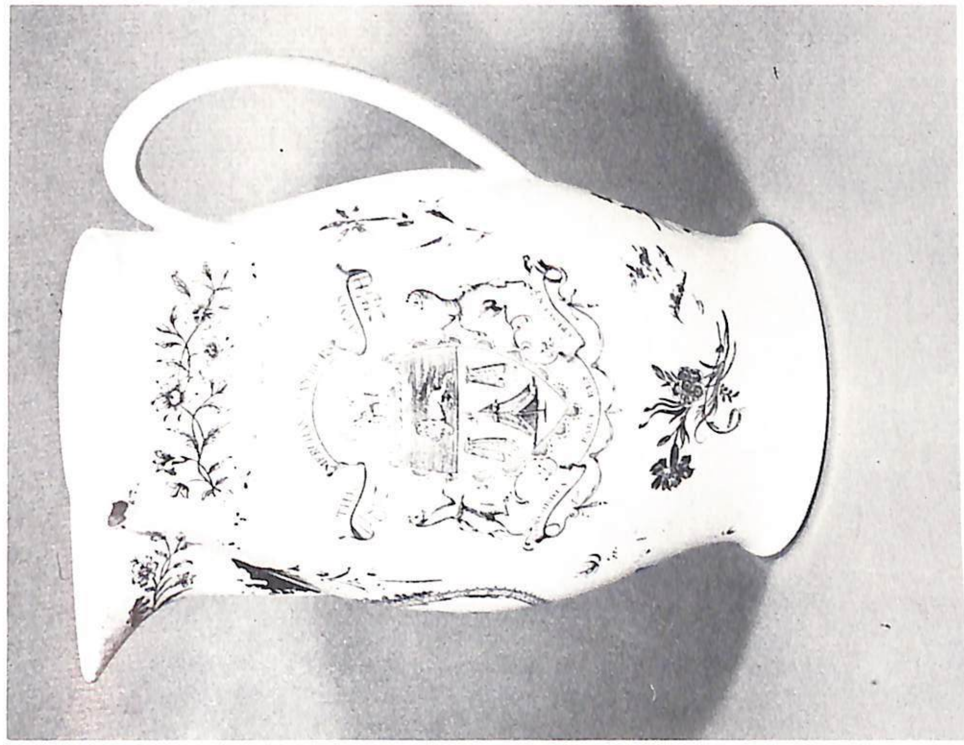
RITE OF MEMPHIS CERTIFICATE

This indicates that Brother Stratton was a member of the Supreme Body of the Rite of Memphis, once a popular Rite of Freemasonry in the United States. It is dated New York, October 5, 1864.



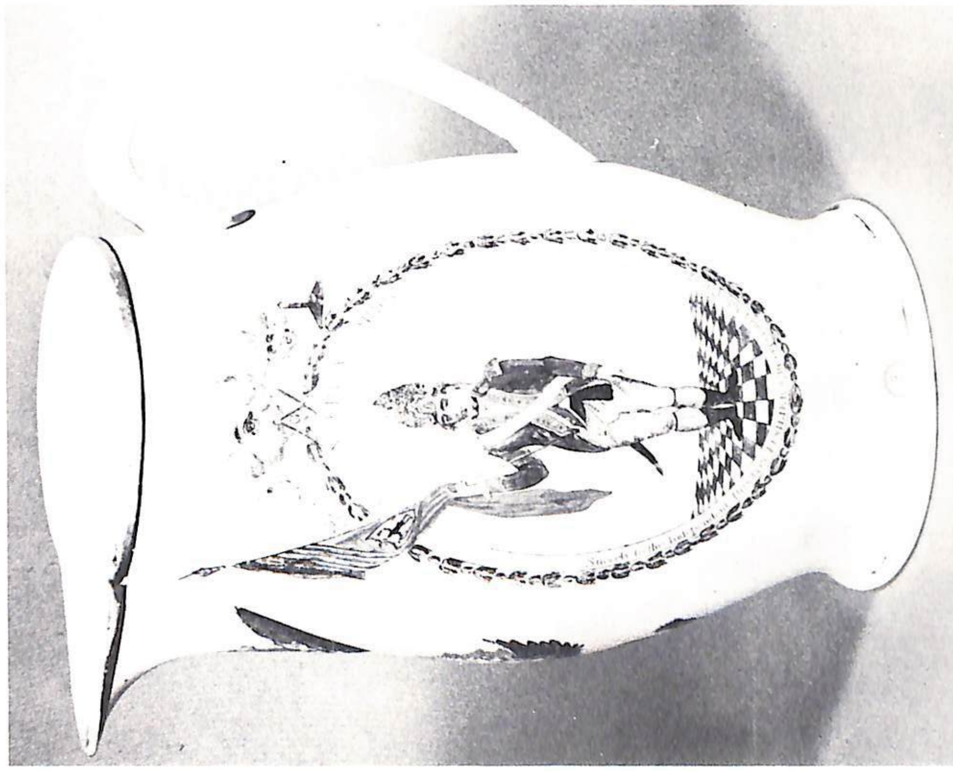
MURALS OF FAMOUS MASONS

These portraits of Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, and Joseph Warren were painted and presented to Grand Lodge by Brother E. T. Billings as a decoration for Sutton Hall, the room in which Grand Lodge met in the Temple on the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets, which was damaged by fire on September 7, 1895. When the building was torn down preparatory to the erection of the present Temple, the portraits were discovered to have been painted directly upon the plaster and not on canvas. They were carefully removed and transferred to Corinthian Hall in the new building.



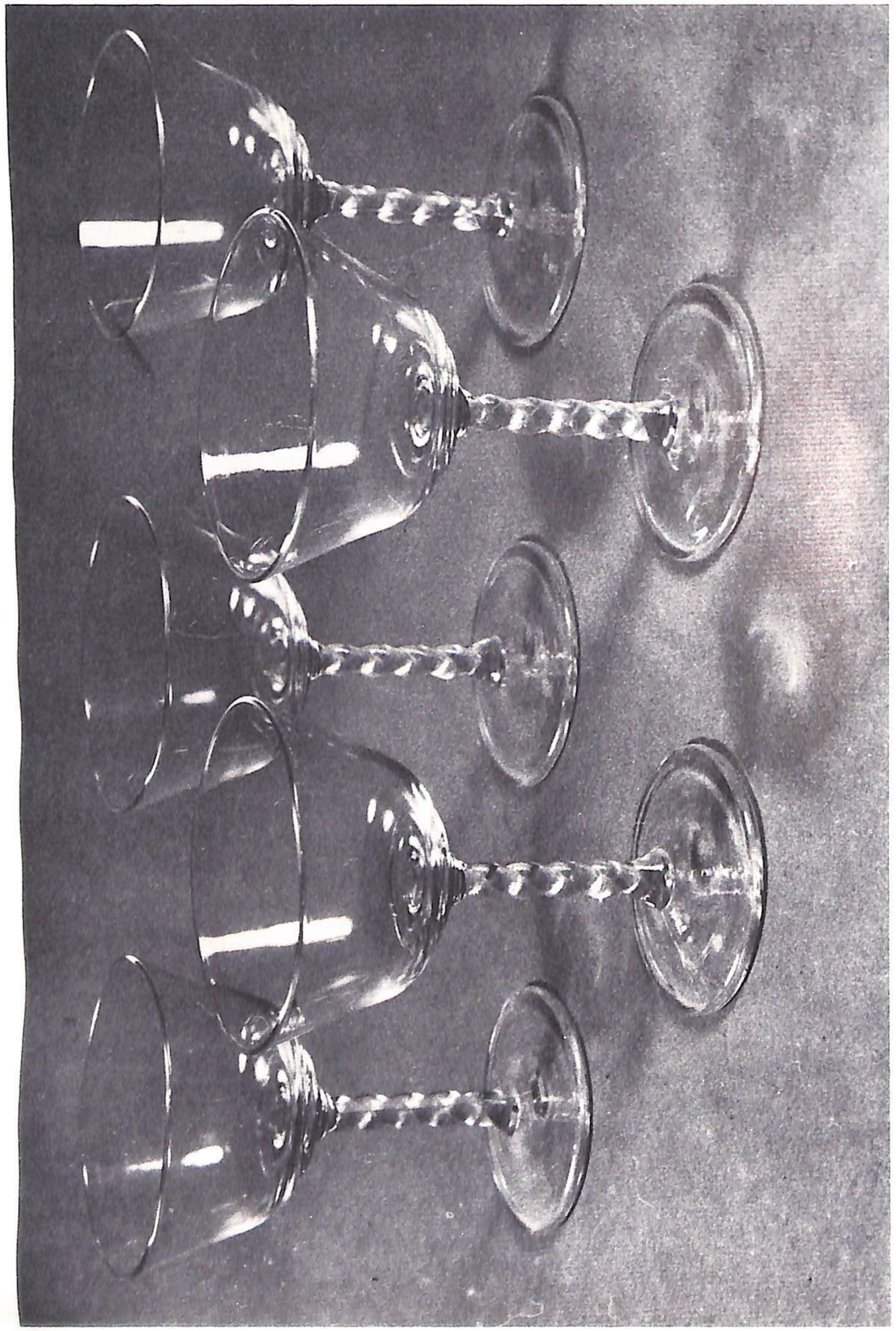
MERCHANT-TAYLORS ARMS PITCHER

This pitcher, also of porcelain, measures 11½ inches high. On the front is a wreath which encircles the letters P C and date 1802, beneath which are square and compass with letter G inside an equilateral triangle. On one side is a panel with pillars surmounted by female figures, and other Masonic emblems and designs. On the other side is The Merchant-Taylors Arms.



BOSTON FUSILIER PITCHER

This large porcelain pitcher measures 11¼ inches high. It was made in England by order of Samuel Jenks, wealthy officer of the Independent Boston Fusiliers, in 1790. A duplicate was presented by him to each member of the Company (100 in number) as a souvenir of his esteem. The pitcher bears the coat of arms on one side. On the other is a full length picture, in colors, of an "Ensign of the Fusiliers", with the flag, in the uniform of the day. Above the figure is a group of Masonic emblems.



CHAMPAGNE GLASSES

These five champagne or wine glasses were used at a dinner given in honor of General Lafayette when he visited in Concord, New Hampshire, on June 22, 1825.

This urn in
a lock of the
PRESIDENT

GOLDEN URN CONTAINING LOCK OF HAIR OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD

Garfield was made a Mason in Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, Columbus, Ohio, November 22, 1864. Contained in the urn, under its screw top, is a lock of his hair, presented to Grand Lodge by his widow in 1882. The tiny urn was the gift of Grand Master Samuel Crocker Lawrence, to be used as a resting place for this precious relic. Inscribed on it are the following words:

Brother James Abram Garfield.
President of the United States.
Born November 19th, 1831.
Died September 19th, 1881.
This urn incloses
a lock of the hair of
President Garfield,
Presented Feb. 1st, 1882, to the
Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts,
by his widow Lucretia R. Garfield.

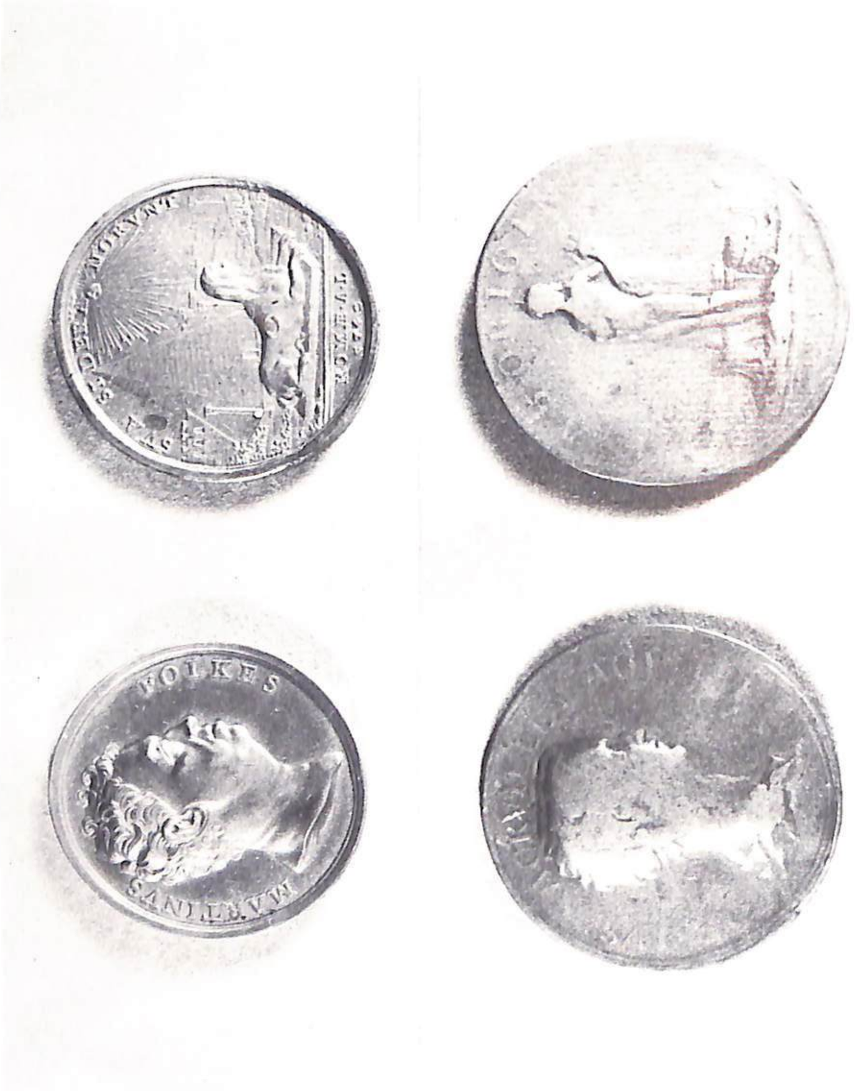
The urn is similar in size and design to the one made by Paul Revere to hold the lock of George Washington's hair.

RARE MASONIC MEDALS

The oldest known Masonic Medal was struck in Italy in 1733. Germany followed with several in the early 1740's, and since then hundreds have been made in many countries to honor some distinguished member of the Fraternity or some event of interest to the Craft.

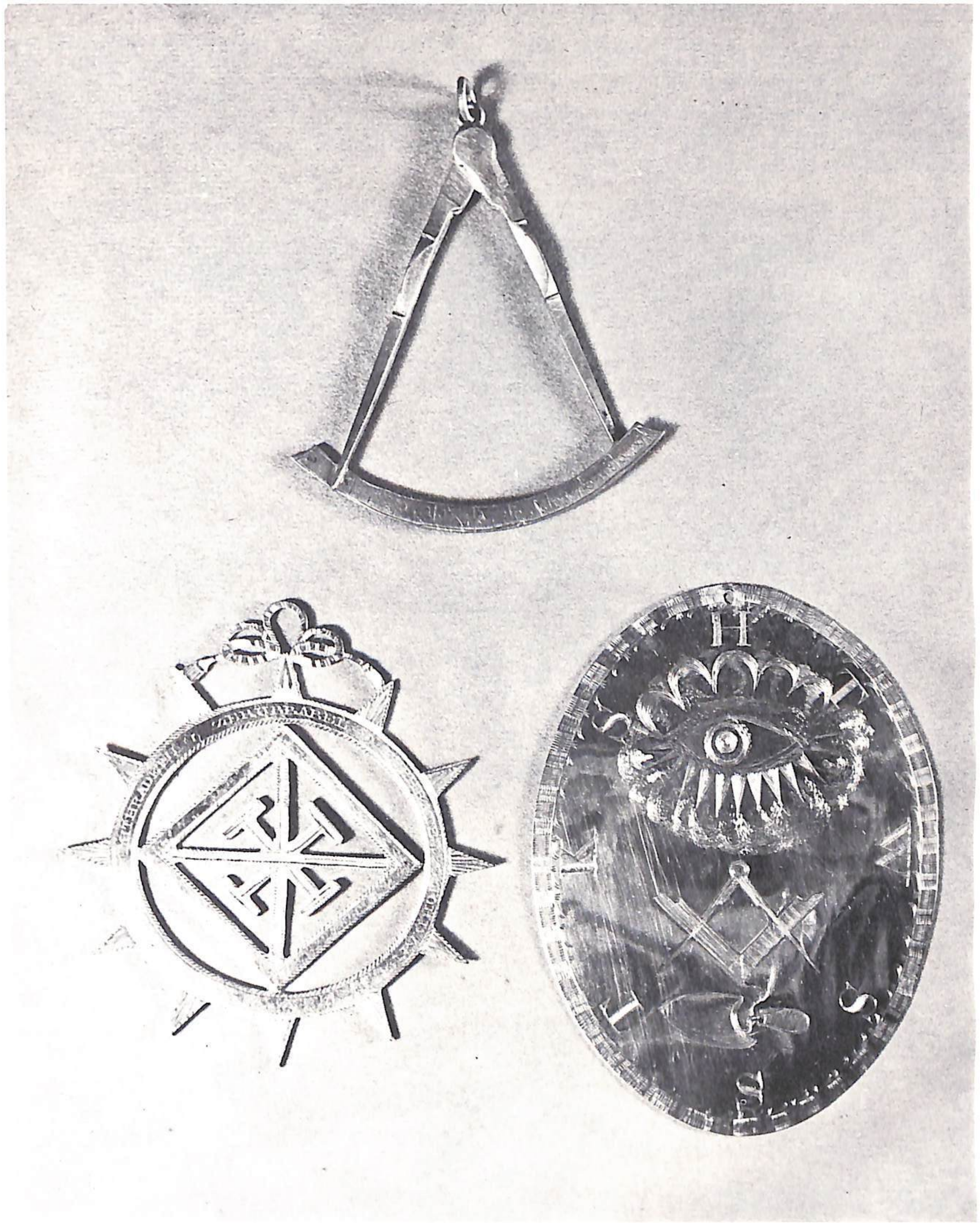
MARTIN FOLKES MEDAL

Both sides of the Martin Folkes Medal are shown in these prints. The medal is thought to have been struck in bronze in Rome in 1742. Martin Folkes was a distinguished English numismatist and Deputy Grand Master of Masons in England 1724-1725.



LORD SACKVILLE MEDAL

Beneath the Martin Folkes Medal is shown the extremely rare Lord Sackville Medal, struck in silver in commemoration of the establishment in 1733 of a lodge in Florence, Italy, by Lord Charles Sackville, Duke of Middlesex. Only a few copies of this oldest known Masonic medal are in existence.



OLD MASONIC JEWELS

Gold Royal Arch Jewel, formerly the property of Jeremy L. Cross, famous American Masonic ritualist.

Silver Mark Master Mason Jewel owned and worn by Jeremy Cross.

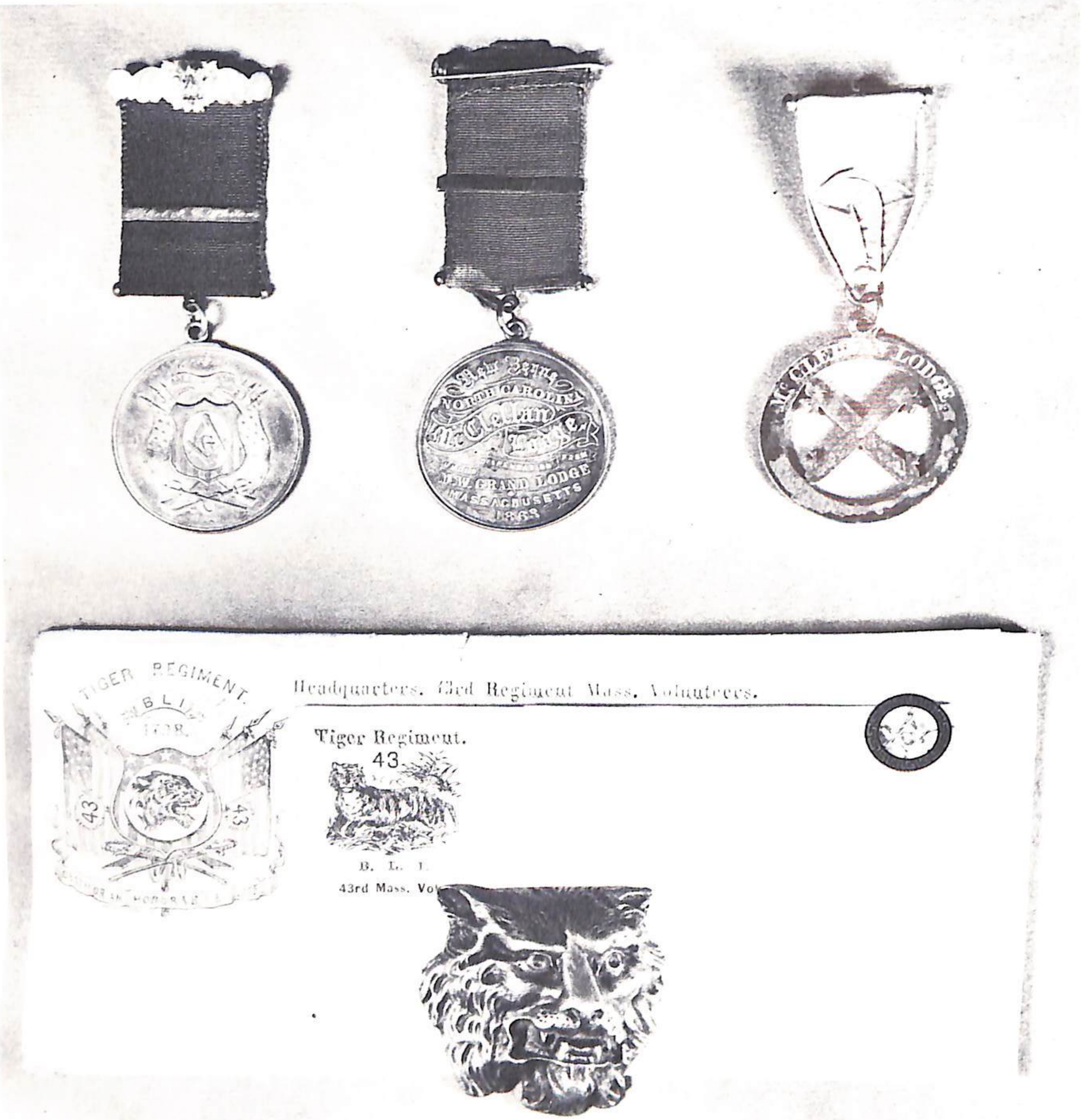
Silver Past Master's Jewel owned and worn by John Cutler, the first Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1792-1794. It was probably made by Paul Revere.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY LODGE MEMENTOS

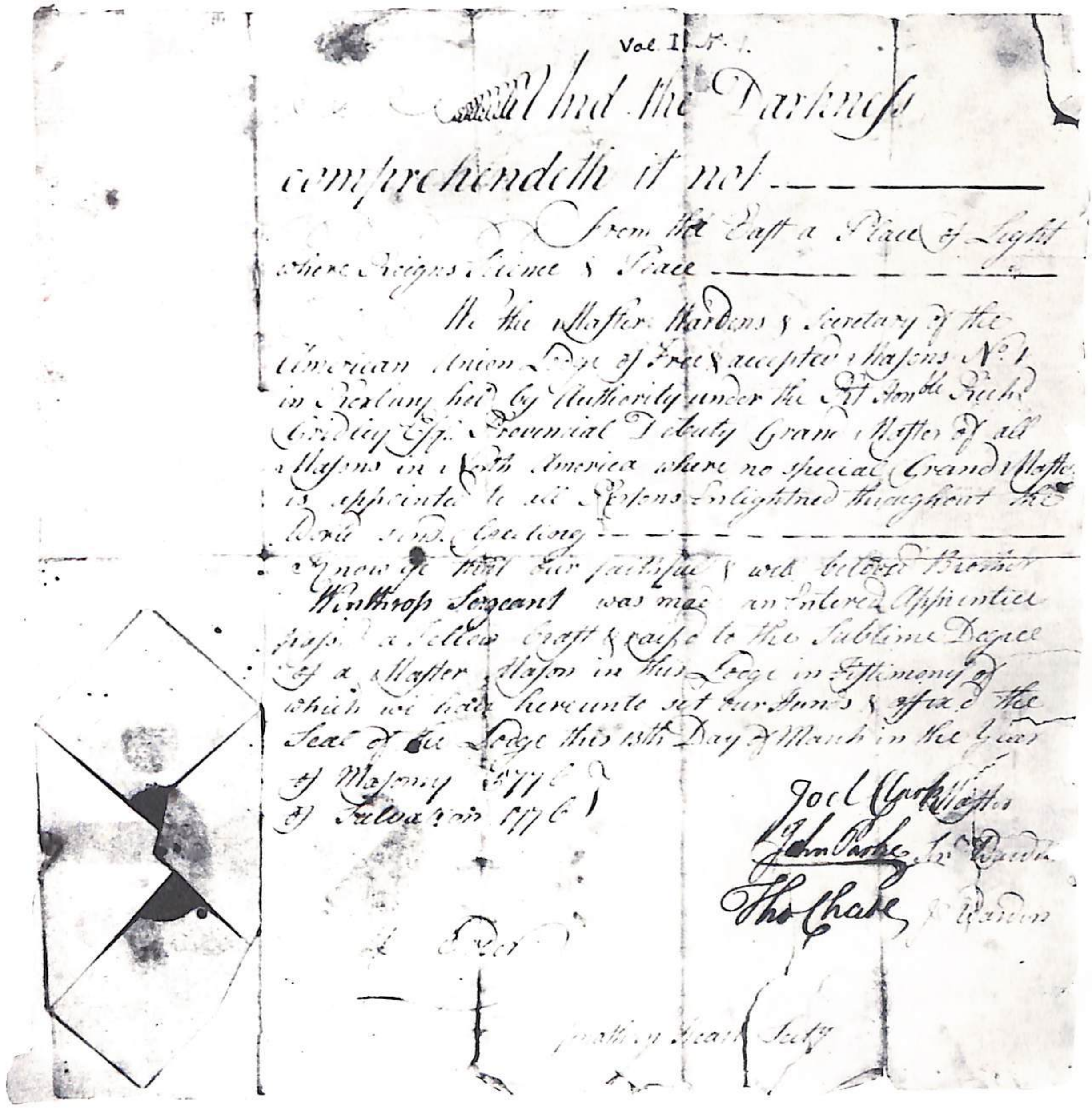
The earliest known traveling military lodge dates back to 1732 when a warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the First Foot, then the Royal Regiment, now known as the Royal Scots.

The first American military lodge on record is the Army lodge which accompanied the expedition to Crown Point. Its charter was authorized by Jeremy Gridley in the deputation to his brother Richard, dated May 13, 1756.

Two Army lodges in the American Revolution were chartered by Massachusetts. The famous American Union Lodge at Roxbury, Massachusetts, now No. 1 on the Ohio roster, received its charter February 15, 1776, from St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge. Washington Lodge No. 10 received its charter October 6, 1779, from Massachusetts Grand Lodge and met at West Point, N. Y.



Ten such lodges were warranted in Massachusetts regiments during the War between the States, among them McClellan Army Lodge No. 6, in the 43d (or Tiger) Regiment, M.V.M., located in Newbern, North Carolina. Lieutenant Colonel John C. Whiton was Marshal of this Army lodge. His membership badge and pin are shown above with other mementos of the lodge.



Vol. I. N° 1.

And the Darkness
comprehendeth it not ——

From the East a Place of Light
where Reigns Silence & Peace ——

We the Master Wardens & Secretary of the American Union Lodge of Free & accepted Masons N° 1 in Roxbury held by Authority under the Rt. Honble Richd Gridley Esqr. Provincial Deputy Grand Master of all Masons in North America where no special Grand Master is appointed to all Persons Enlightned throughout the World send Greeting ——

Know ye that our faithful & well beloved Brother **Winthrop Sergeant** was made an Entered Apprentice pass'd a Fellow Craft & raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason in this Lodge in Testimony of which we have hereunto set our Hands & affixed the Seal of the Lodge this 13th Day of March in the Year of Masonry 5776
of Salvation 1776

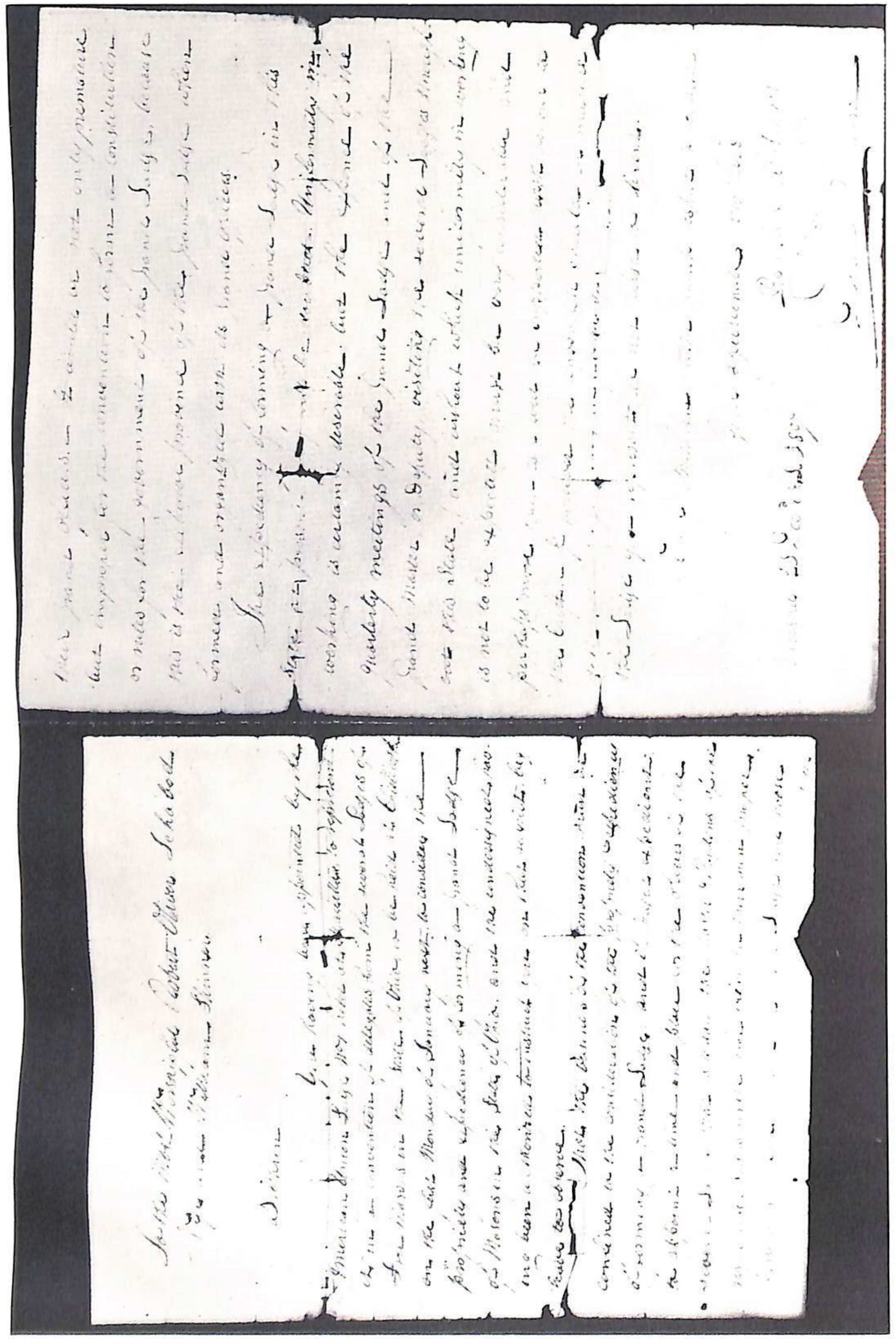
Joel Clark Master
John Parke Sr Warden
Thos Chase Jr Warden

Jonathan Heart Secty

MILITARY LODGE CERTIFICATE OF REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

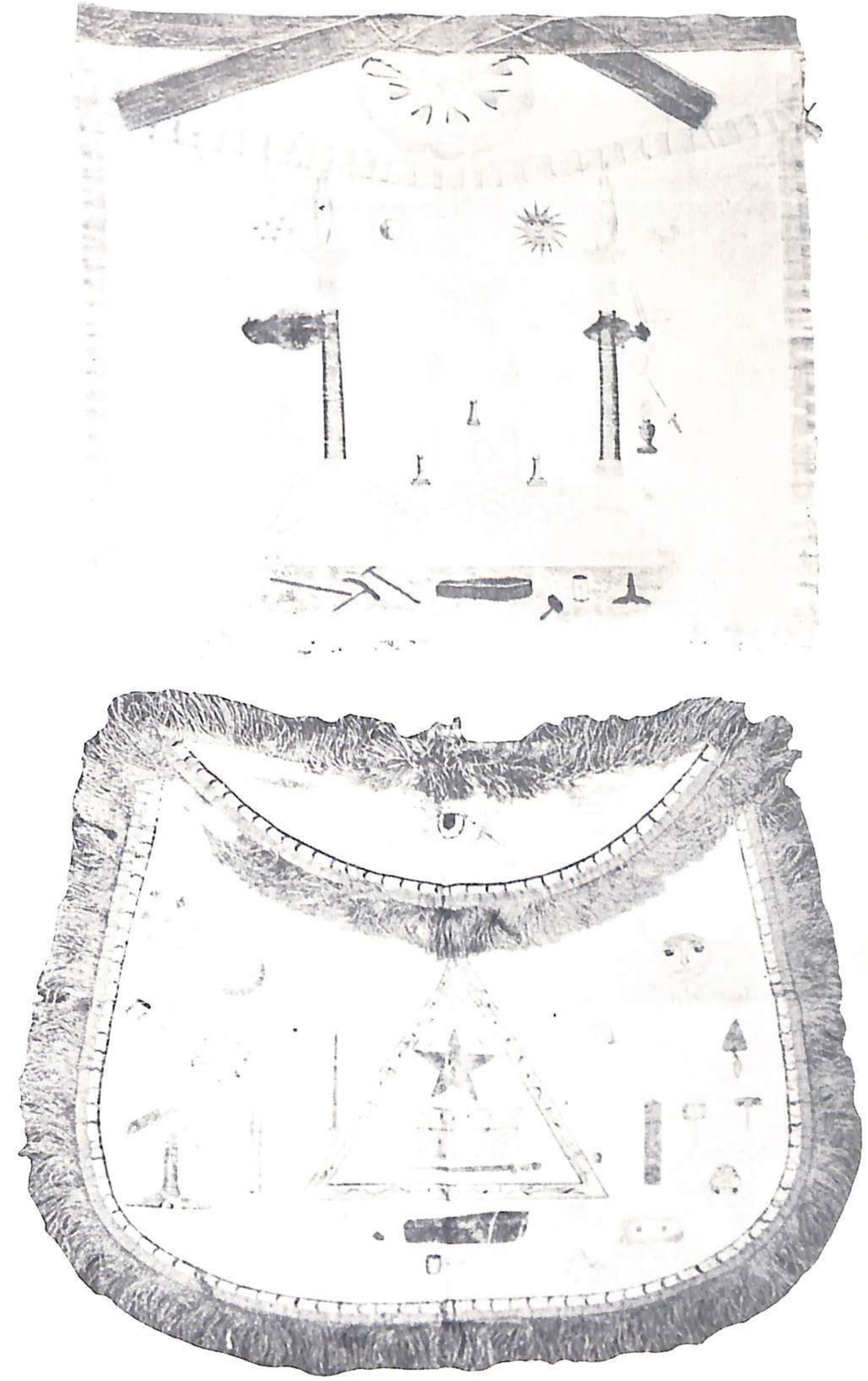
On February 15, 1776, a warrant was issued by St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge in Boston to brethren in the Connecticut line of the Continental Army stationed in Roxbury, Massachusetts, to form a regular lodge. Thus began the famous military lodge, American Union, now American Union Lodge No. 1, of Marietta, Ohio.

Reproduced here is the Masonic diploma issued March 13, 1776, by that lodge to Winthrop Sergeant (Sargent), who was associated with the great military leaders and pioneers of his day.



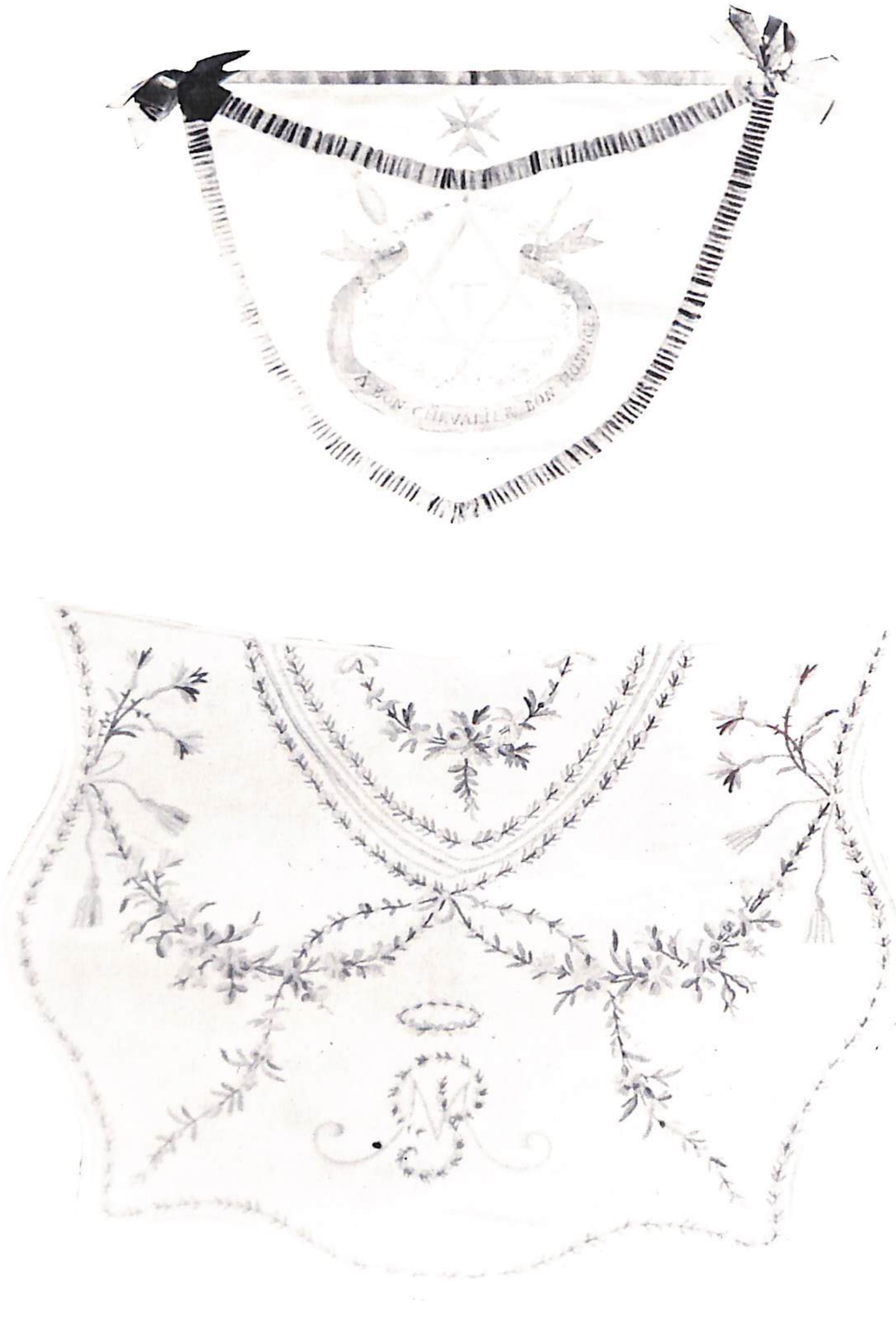
LETTER OF INSTRUCTION TO DELEGATES OF AMERICAN UNION LODGE NO. 1, MARIETTA, OHIO, TO CONVENTION AT CHILLICOTHE, JANUARY 4 - 7, 1808

General Rufus Putnam and David Putnam were appointed a committee of two by their lodge, American Union No. 1, to draft instructions for the three delegates which had been chosen to represent the lodge at the convention to be held January 4, 1808, at Chillicothe for the purpose of considering "the propriety and expediency of forming a Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of Ohio." General Putnam was elected Grand Master and David Putnam Grand Secretary. These are the instructions which had been drawn up by the two Putnams and sent to the delegates on December 28, 1807.



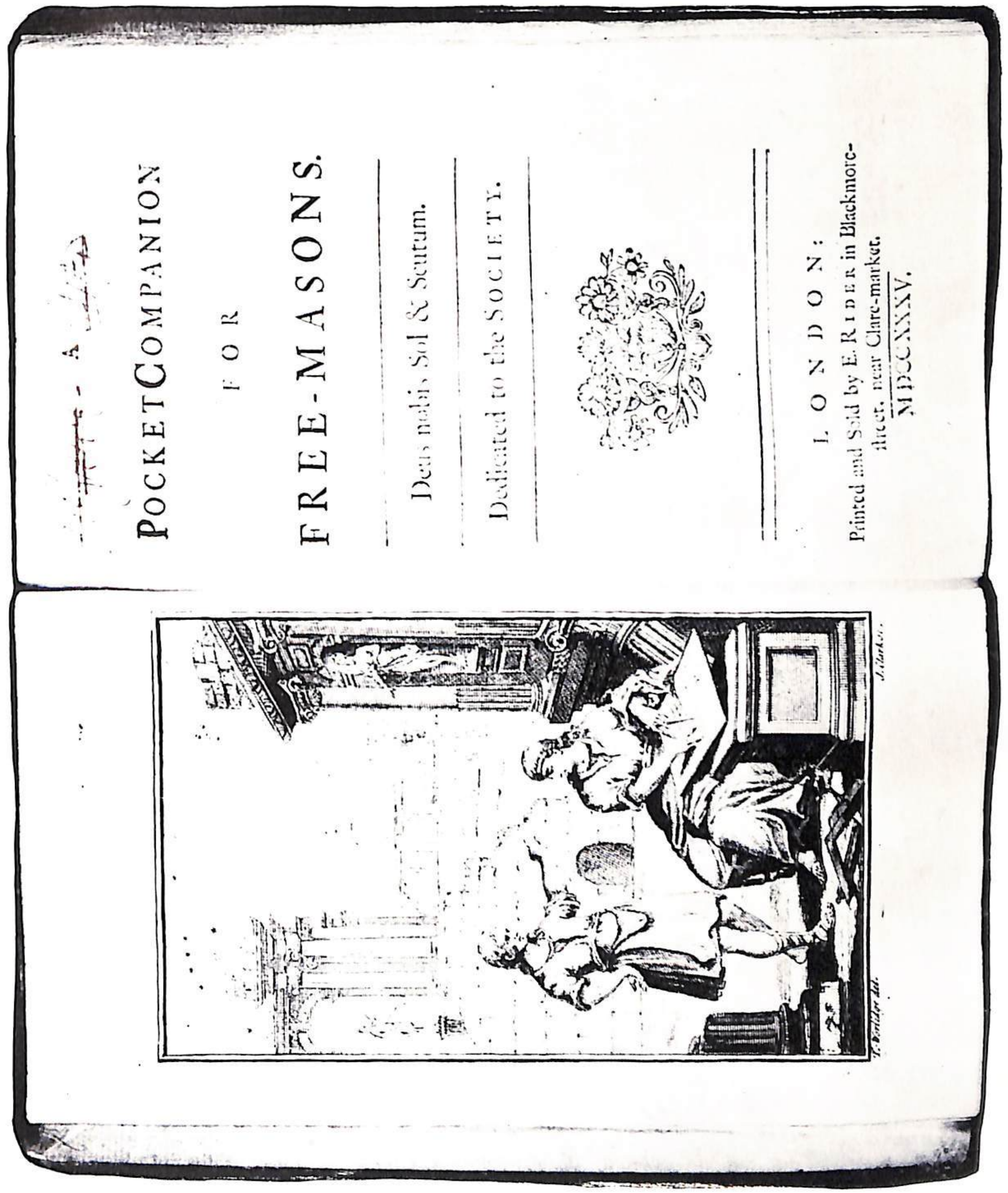
MASONIC APRONS OF GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM

Some authorities believe that Israel Putnam was made a Mason in the military lodge at Crown Point, N. Y., in 1756. This would be the Army lodge (the first in the expedition against Crown Point) which was chartered by Richard Gridley by authority of his deputation from Jeremy Gridley, dated May 13, 1756. No records have been found to substantiate this. Here are pictured General Israel Putnam's lodge and Royal Arch Chapter aprons.



FRENCH APRONS OF THE ADOPTIVE RITE

Lodges of Adoption (or female lodges) were established for the initiation of females and sponsored by regular French lodges of Freemasons. They were popular in France during the last half of the 18th century. Small aprons were worn by the ladies, and examples are to be found in several Masonic museums. Two fine specimens are in the museum of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The larger apron is exceptional in design and workmanship.



A
POCKET COMPANION
FOR
FREE-MASONS.

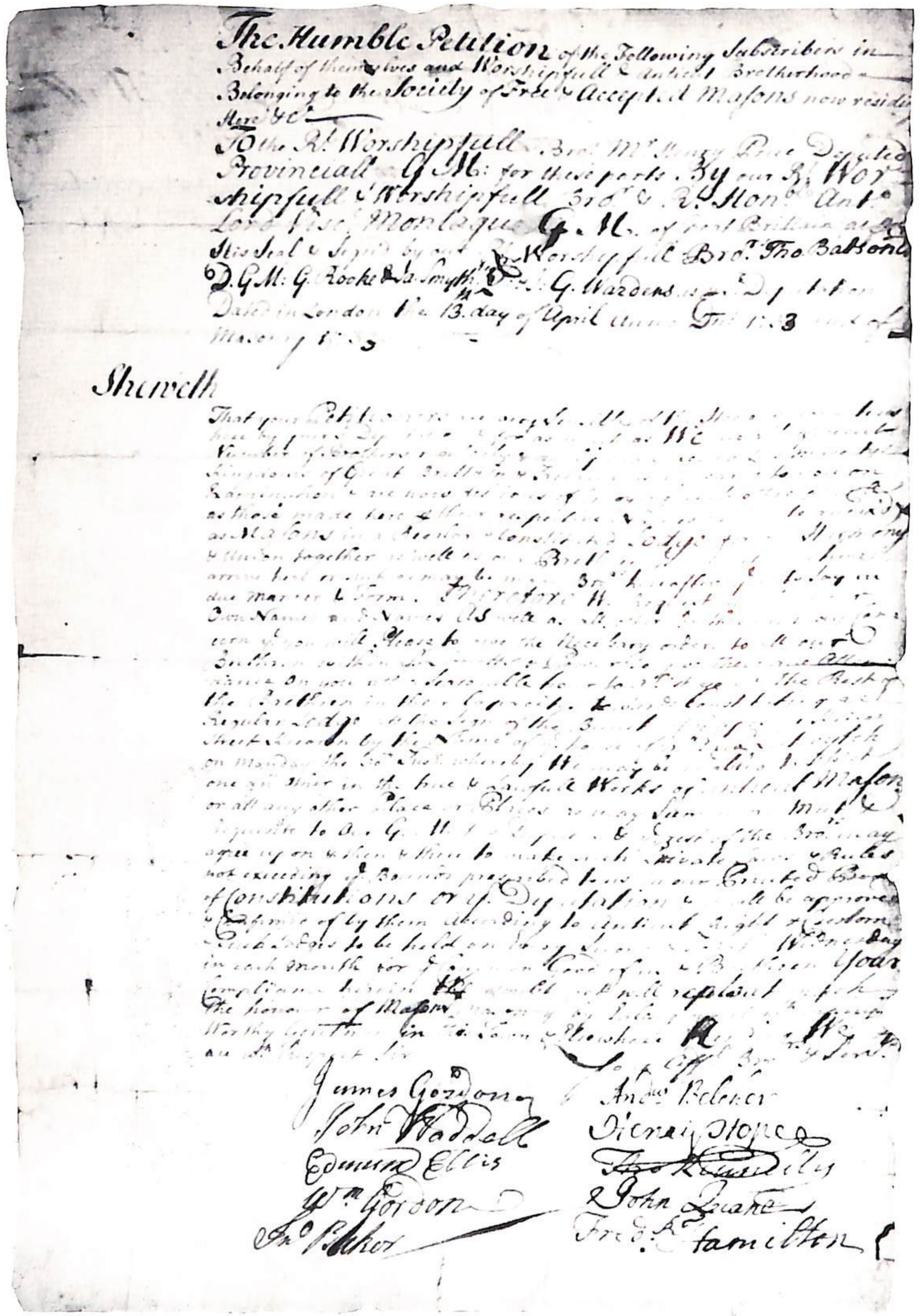
Deus nobis Sol & Scutum.

Dedicated to the SOCIETY.

LONDON:
Printed and Sold by E. RIDER in Blackmore-street, near Clare-market.
MDCCXXXV.

POCKET COMPANION, LONDON, 1735

The first book which was forerunner of all Masonic handbooks and monitors.



The Humble Petition of the Following Subscribers in Behalf of themselves and Worshipfull & Antient Brotherhood Belonging to the Society of Free & Accepted Masons now resid[illegible] Here &c.

To the Rt. Worshipfull Bro. Mr. Henry Price Deputed Provinciall G. M. for these parts By our Rt. Worshipfull & Worshipfull Bro. & Rt. Hon.ble Ant.o Lord Visc. Montague G. M. of Great Britain at His Seal & Sign'd by our Worshipfull Bro. Tho. Batson D. G. M. G. Rooke & Ja. Smyth G. Wardens [illegible] Dated in London the 13. day of April [illegible] 1733 [illegible] Masonry [illegible]

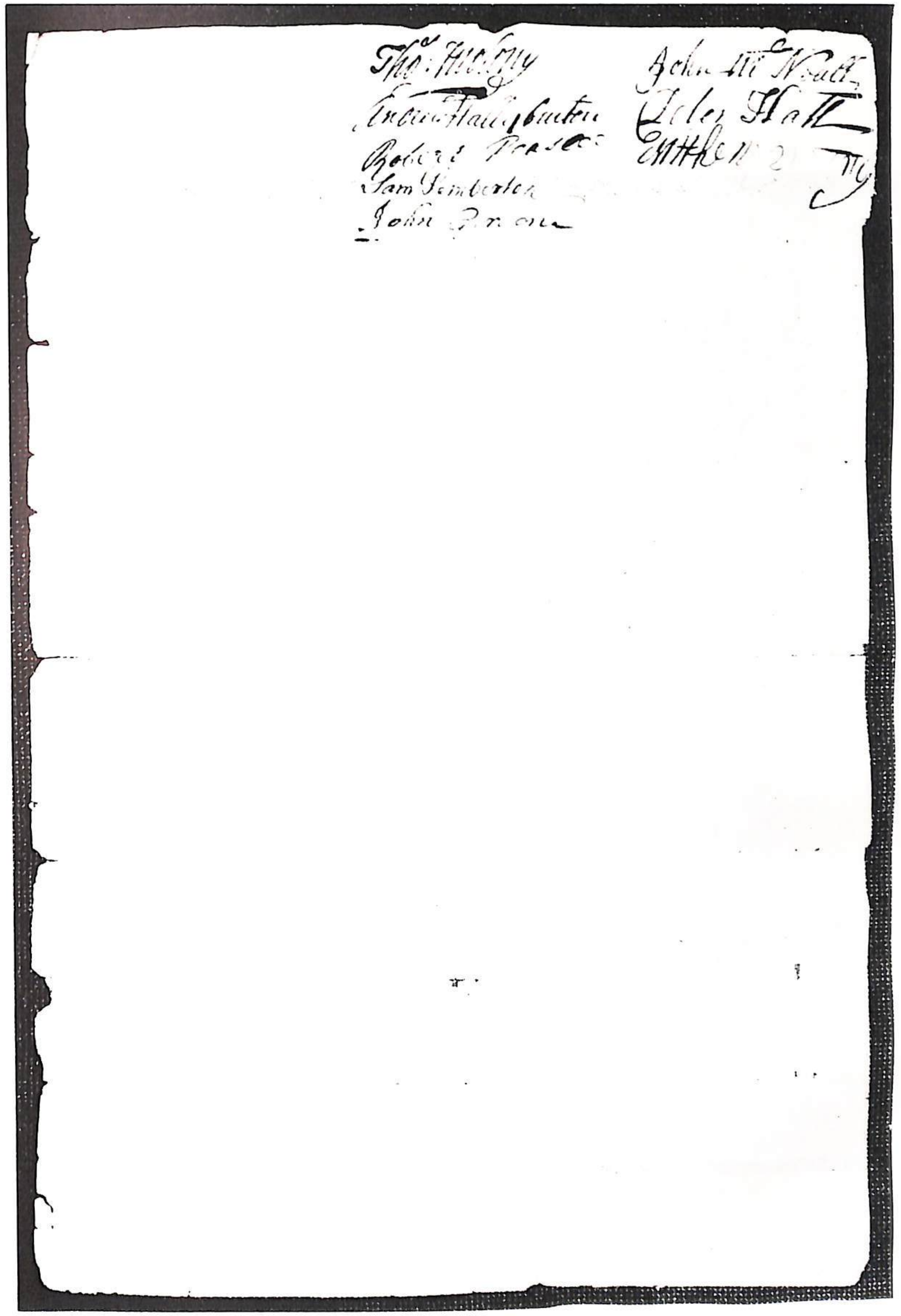
Sheweth

James Gordon
John Waddell
Edmund Ellis
Wm. Gordon
And.o Belcher

And.w Belcher
Henry Hope
[illegible]
John Quane
Fred.k Hamilton

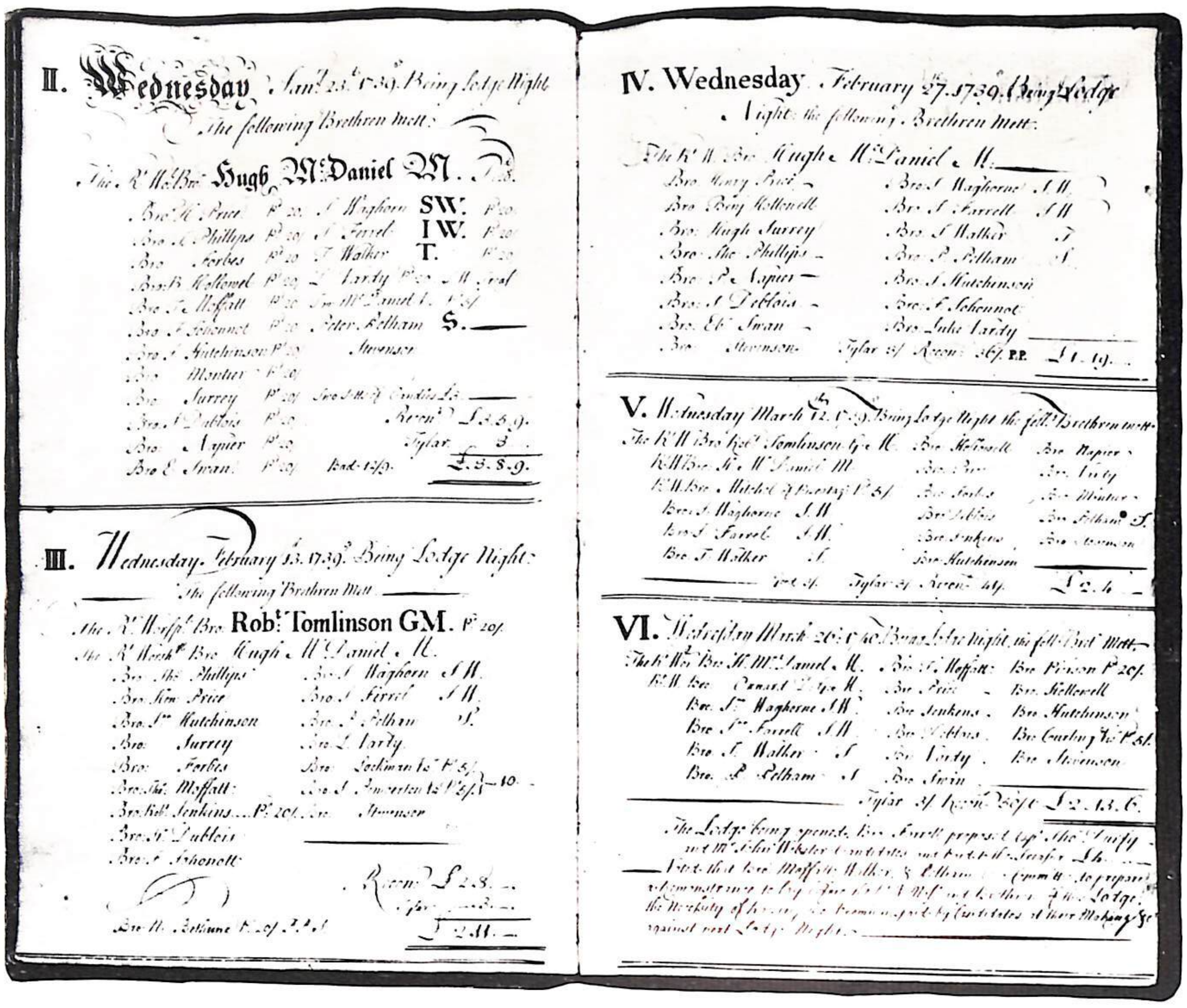
ORIGINAL PETITION FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FIRST REGULAR AND DULY CONSTITUTED LODGE OF FREEMASONS IN AMERICA

This is the original petition presented to Henry Price on July 30, 1733, by eighteen brethren, who were immediately chartered as The First Lodge in Boston. This lodge, now known as St. John's Lodge, has had an uninterrupted existence since its formation over two centuries ago.



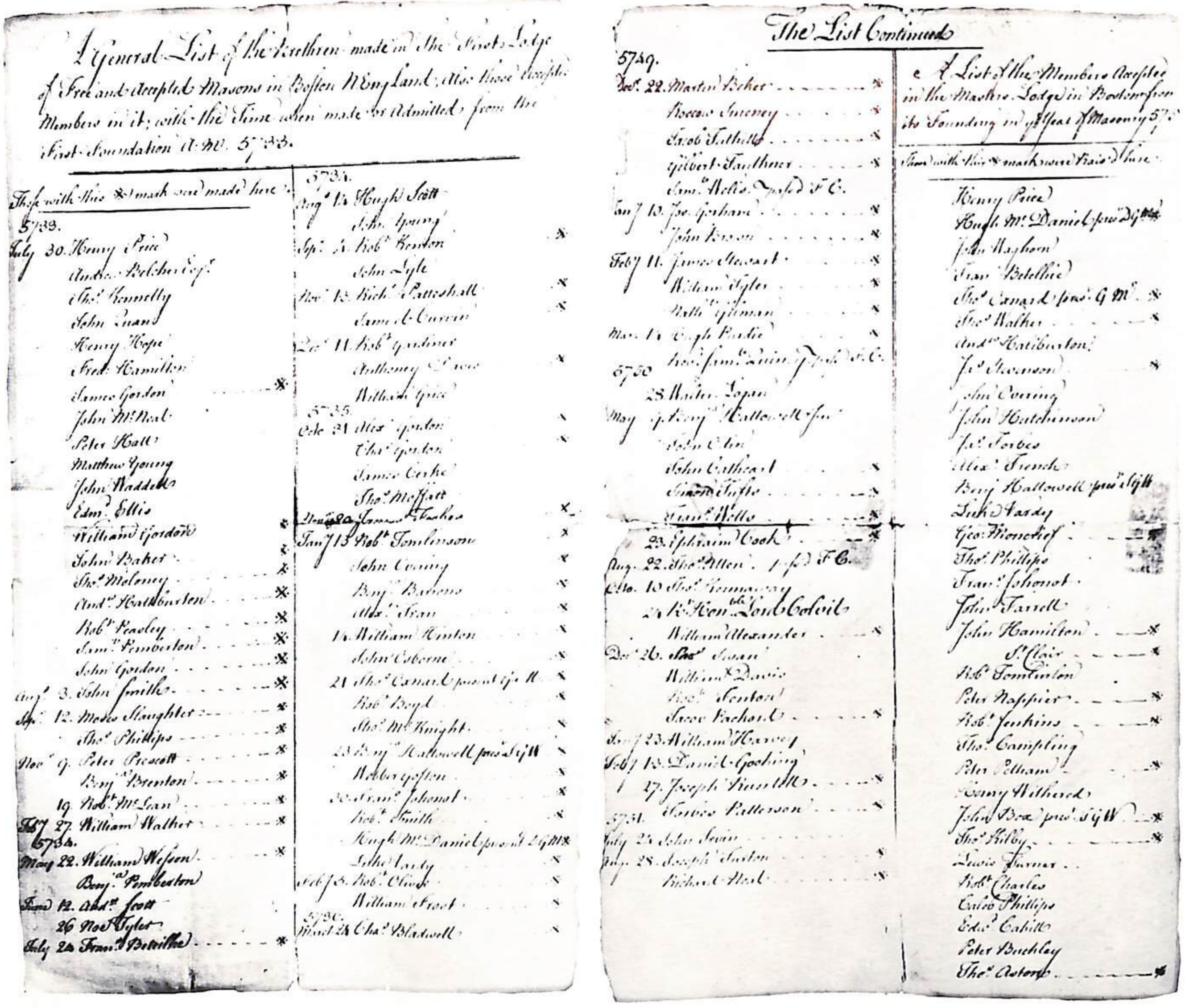
Thos. [illegible]
Andrew Halliburton
Robert [illegible]
Sam Pemberton
John [illegible]

John McNeall
Peter Hall
[illegible]



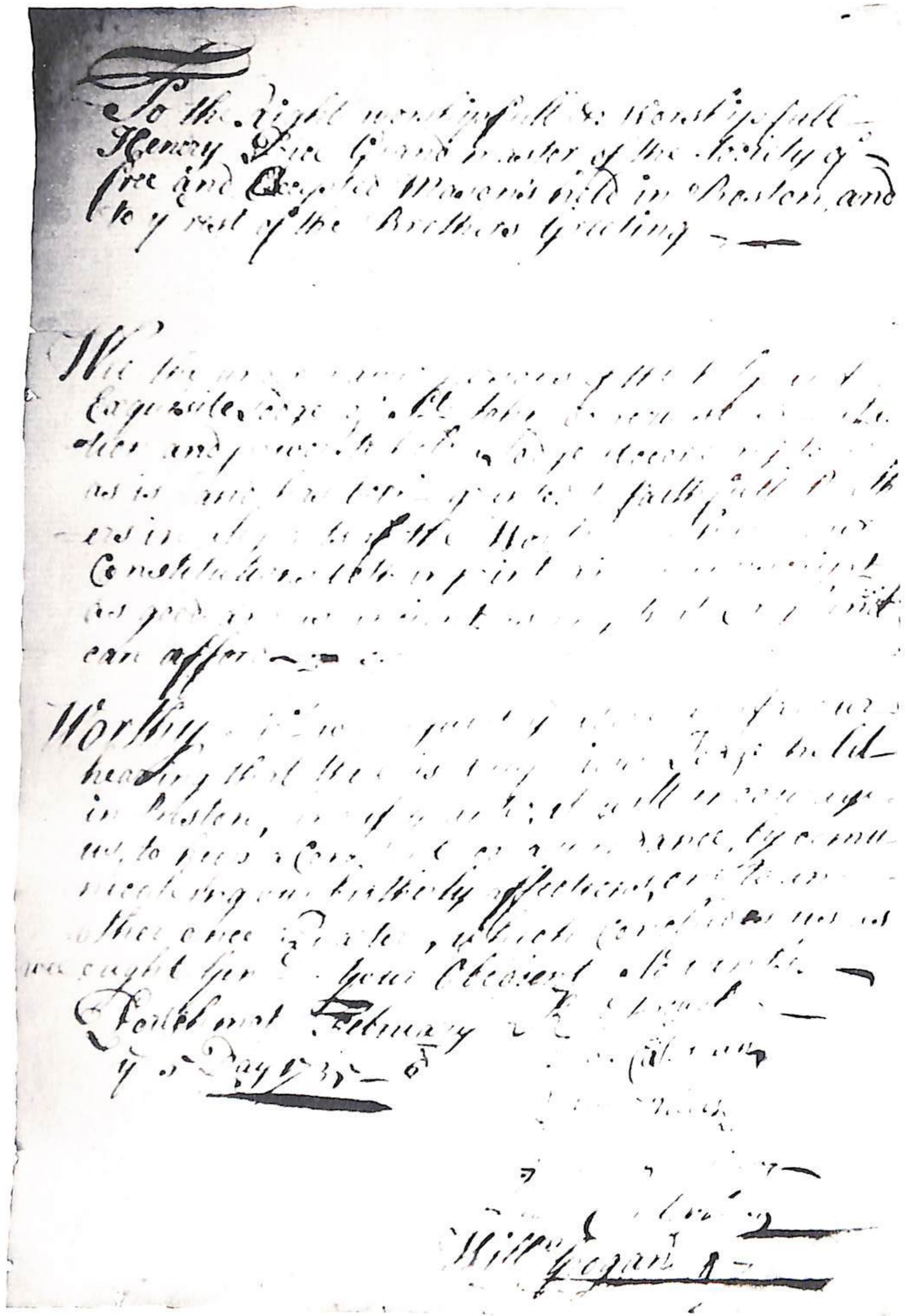
ORIGINAL MINUTES OF THE FIRST REGULAR AND DULY CONSTITUTED LODGE IN AMERICA

The original record book of The First Lodge in Boston, warranted by Henry Price on July 30, 1733. This early book of Masonic lodge records contains the records from December 27, 1738, through July 24, 1754. The dates of the three consecutive meetings recorded on the right-hand page illustrate clearly the "Old Style" calendar.



THE ORIGINAL LIST OF BOSTON MASONS, 1733 - 1751

One of the most valuable Masonic documents of Massachusetts is this list of 431 names compiled by Charles Pelham, Secretary of The First Lodge in Boston from September 26, 1744, to July 24, 1754, and possibly longer. He was Grand Secretary of St. John's Grand Lodge from June 24, 1751, to January 20, 1752.

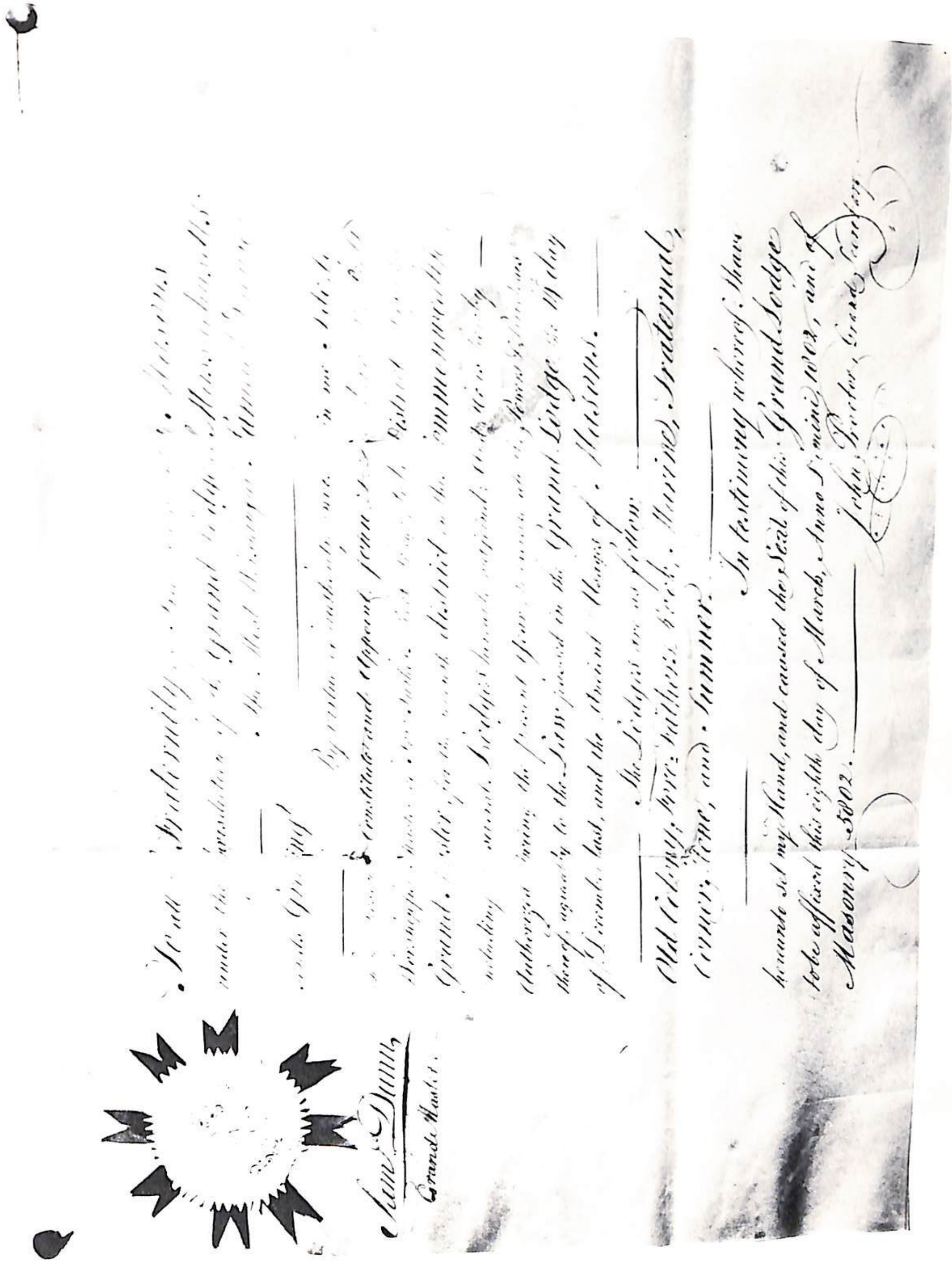


To the Right worshipfull & Worshipfull Henry Price Grand Master of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons held in Boston, and to ye rest of the Brethren Greeting

Portsmouth February ye 5th Day 1735

ORIGINAL PETITION FOR THE FIRST LODGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, FEBRUARY 5, 1735

Six brethren of Portsmouth petitioned Henry Price for "a deputation and power to hold a lodge." The exact date of its constitution in 1736 is not known. The lodge is still in existence as St. John's No. 1, of Portsmouth.



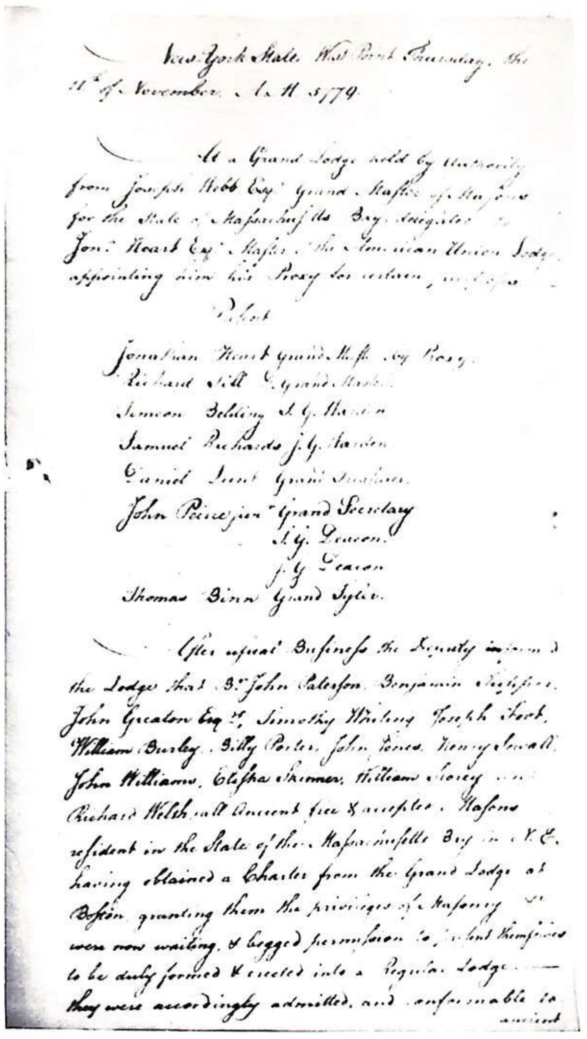
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Seal of the Grand Lodge to be affixed this eighth day of March, Anno Domini 1802, and of Masonry 5802.

Grand Master

EARLY DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER CERTIFICATE

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was the first to adopt the District Deputy Grand Master system. This certificate of March 8, 1802, appointing John D. Dunbar Deputy for the 7th Masonic District, was one of the first issued in conformity with the law passed by Grand Lodge on December 15, 1801, as the result of a recommendation made by Grand Master Josiah Bartlett in 1799. Later certificates were printed.

Minutes of the installation of officers, November 11, 1779.



New York State West Point Thursday the 11th of November A.L. 5779.

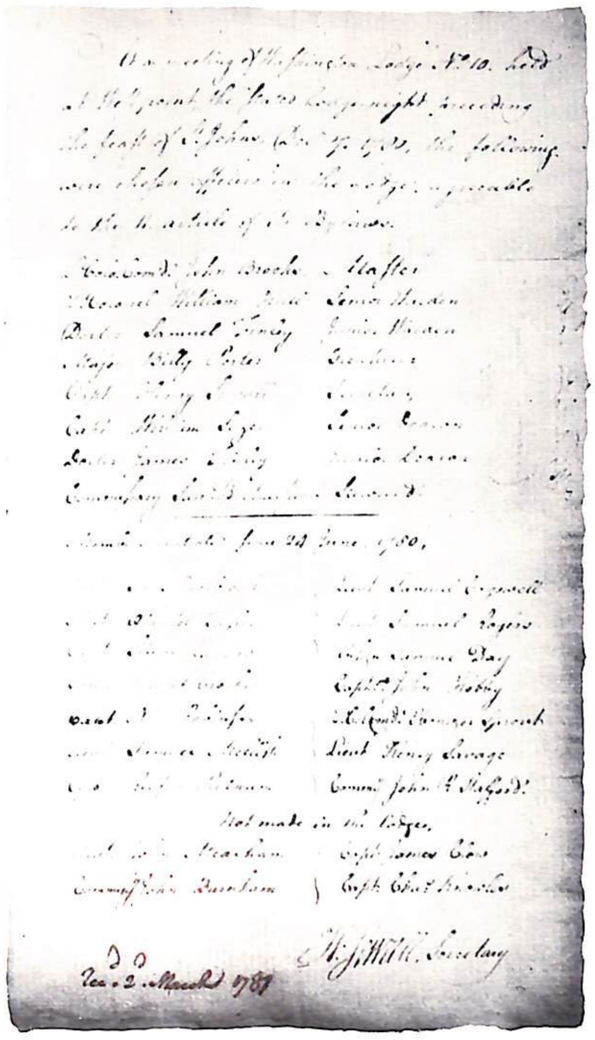
At a Grand Lodge held by Authority from Joseph Webb Esqr Grand Master of Masons for the State of Massachusetts Bay delegated to Jon^a Heart Esqr Master of the American Union Lodge, appointing him his Proxy for certain purposes —

Present

Jonathan Heart Grand Master by Proxy
Richard Sill D. Grand Master
Simeon Belding S. G. Warden
Samuel Richards J. G. Warden
Daniel Lunt Grand Treasurer
John Pierce jun^r Grand Secretary
S. G. Deacon
J. G. Deacon
Thomas Binn Grand Tyler.

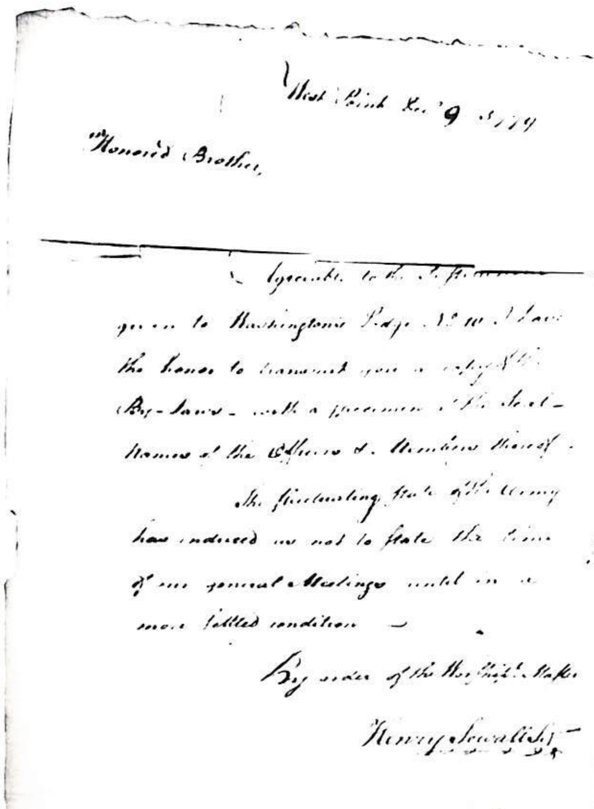
After usual Business the Deputy informed the Lodge that Br. John Paterson, Benjamin Tupper, John Greaton Esq^rs, Timothy Whiting, Joseph Fisk, William Burley, Billy Porter, John Jones, Henry Sewall, John Williams, Elisha Skinner, William Storey and Richard Welch all Ancient free & accepted Masons resident in the State of the Massachusetts Bay in N.E. having obtained a Charter from the Grand Lodge at Boston granting them the privileges of Masonry &c were now waiting, & begged permission to present themselves to be duly formed & erected into a Regular Lodge — they were accordingly admitted, and conformable to ancient

By-Laws and list of officers and members.
Report of installation of officers, December 7, 1780.



ORIGINAL RECORDS OF WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 10, MASSACHUSETTS LINE

Washington (Army) Lodge No. 10 received its charter from Massachusetts Grand Lodge October 6, 1779, and met at West Point in 1779, 1780 and 1781. Among its members was Lieutenant Colonel John Brooks, later General, and Governor of Massachusetts.



West Point Dec. 9 5779

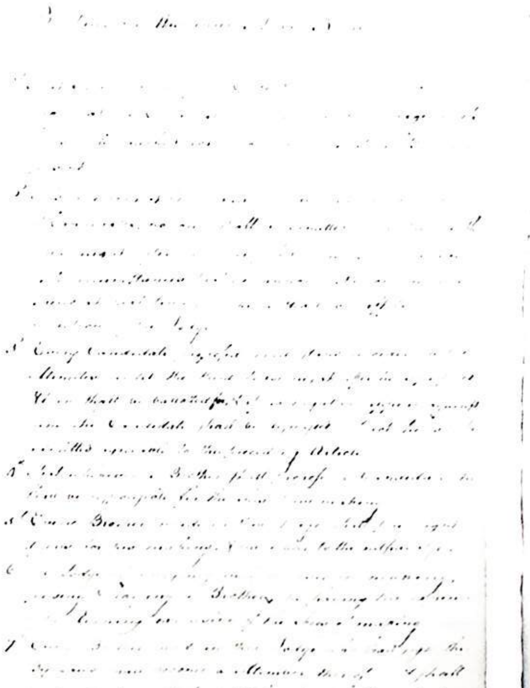
Honored Brother,

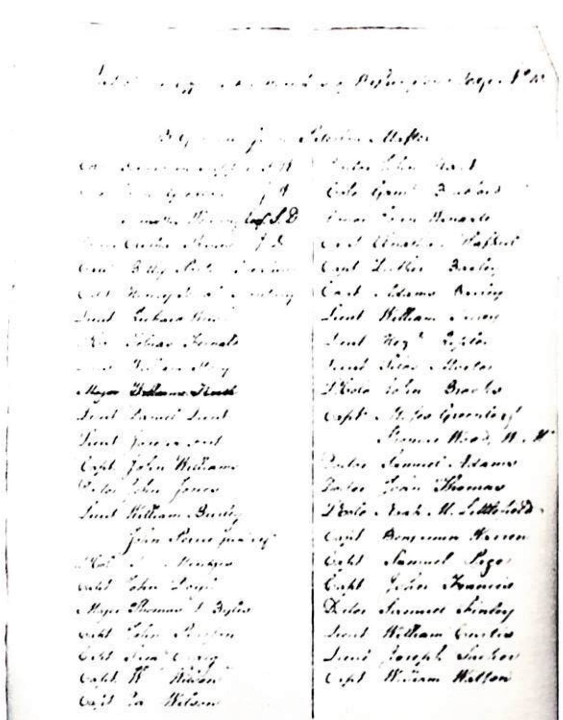
Agreeable to the Instructions given to Washington Lodge No. 10 I have the honor to transmit you a copy of the By-laws — with a specimen of the Seal — Names of the Officers & Members thereof.

The fluctuating state of the Army has induced me not to state the time of our general Meetings until in a more settled condition —

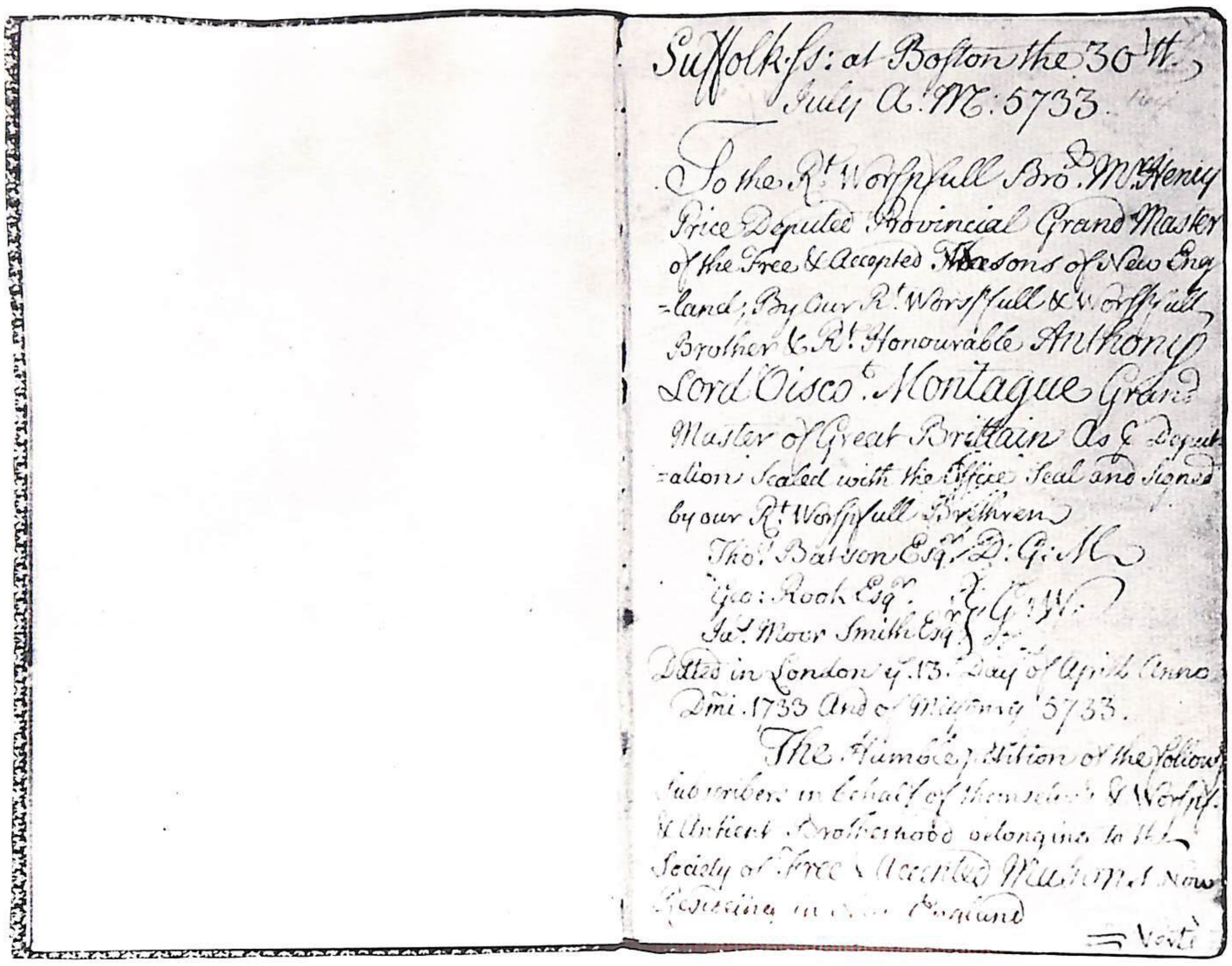
By order of the Worshipful Master
Henry Sewall Secy

The most Worshipful
Joseph Webb Esqr — G.M. &c





Letter to Joseph Webb, Grand Master, December 9, 1779.



Suffolk ss: at Boston the 30th
July A: M: 5733.

To the Rt Worshfull Brother Mr Henry Price Deputed Provincial Grand Master of the Free & Accepted Masons of New England; By Our Rt Worsfull & Worshfull Brother & Rt Honourable Anthony Lord Visct Montague Grand Master of Great Brittain As ye Deputation Sealed with the Office Seal and Signed by our Rt Worshfull Brethren

Thos Batson Esqr D: G: M
Geo: Rook Esqr } G: W:
Jas Moor Smith Esqr }

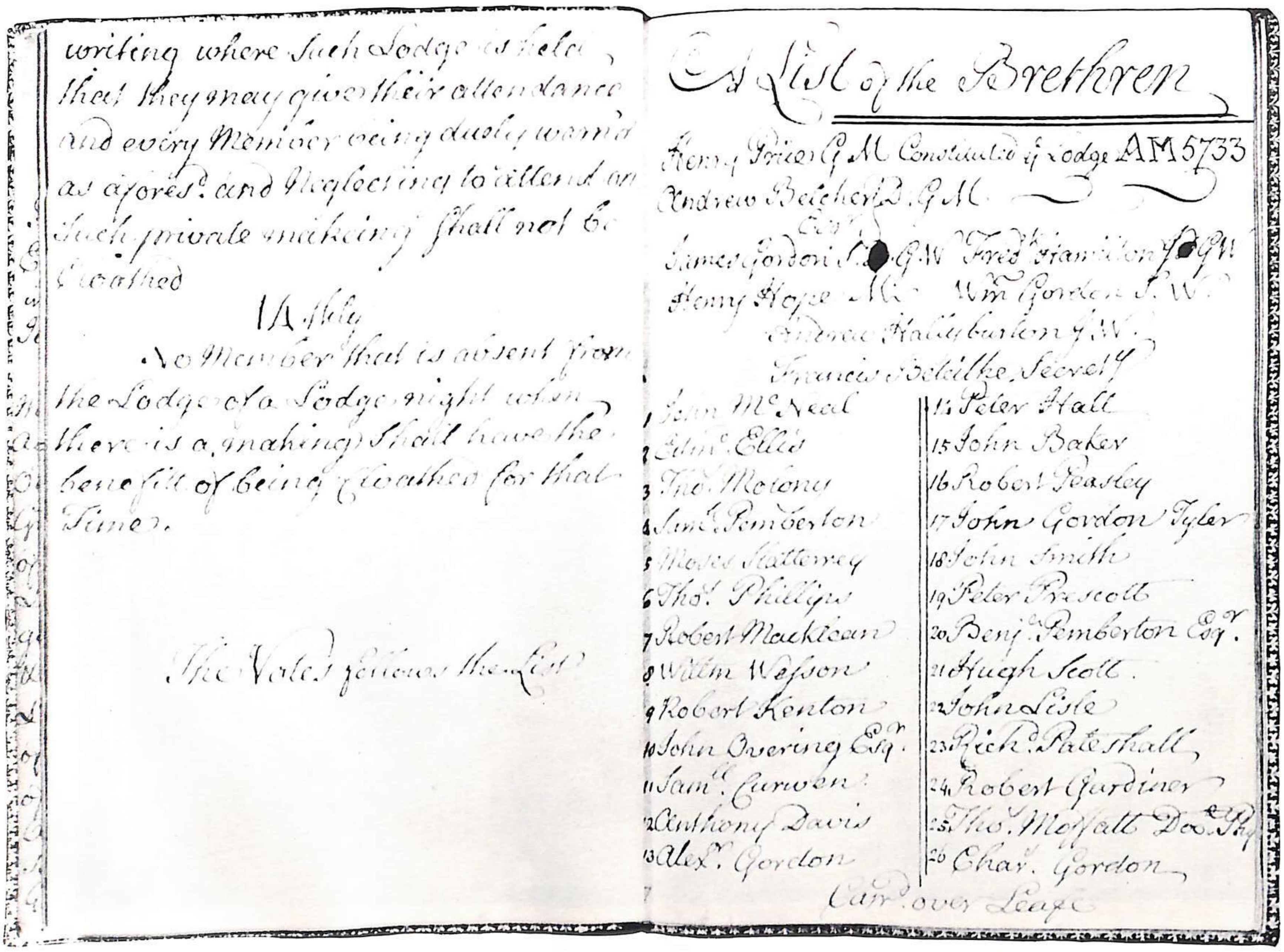
Dated in London ye 13 Day of April Anno Dmi 1733 And of Masonry 5733.

The Humble petition of the following Subscribers in behalf of themselves & Worshfull Antient Brotherhood belonging to the Society of Free & Accepted Masons Now Residing in New England

Verte

THE BETEILHE MANUSCRIPTS

The first and two other pages, from the so-called "Beteilhe Manuscript", written by Francis Beteilhe, Secretary of the First Lodge in Boston, and first Grand Secretary of St. John's Grand Lodge. The book contains a copy of the petition of July 30, 1733, for the constitution of the First Lodge in Boston; an account of the formation of the Grand Lodge by Henry Price; the presentation of the petition and constitution of the First Lodge on July 30, 1733; and By-Laws of the First Lodge as adopted October 24, 1733, thus making this 26-page manuscript a contemporaneous official record of the beginnings of Freemasonry in Massachusetts.



writing where such Lodge is held that they may give their attendance and every Member being duely warn'd as aforesd. and Neglecting to attend on such private makeing shall not be Cloathed

14thly

No Member that is absent from the Lodge of a Lodge night when there is a making Shall have the benefitt of being Cloathed for that Time.

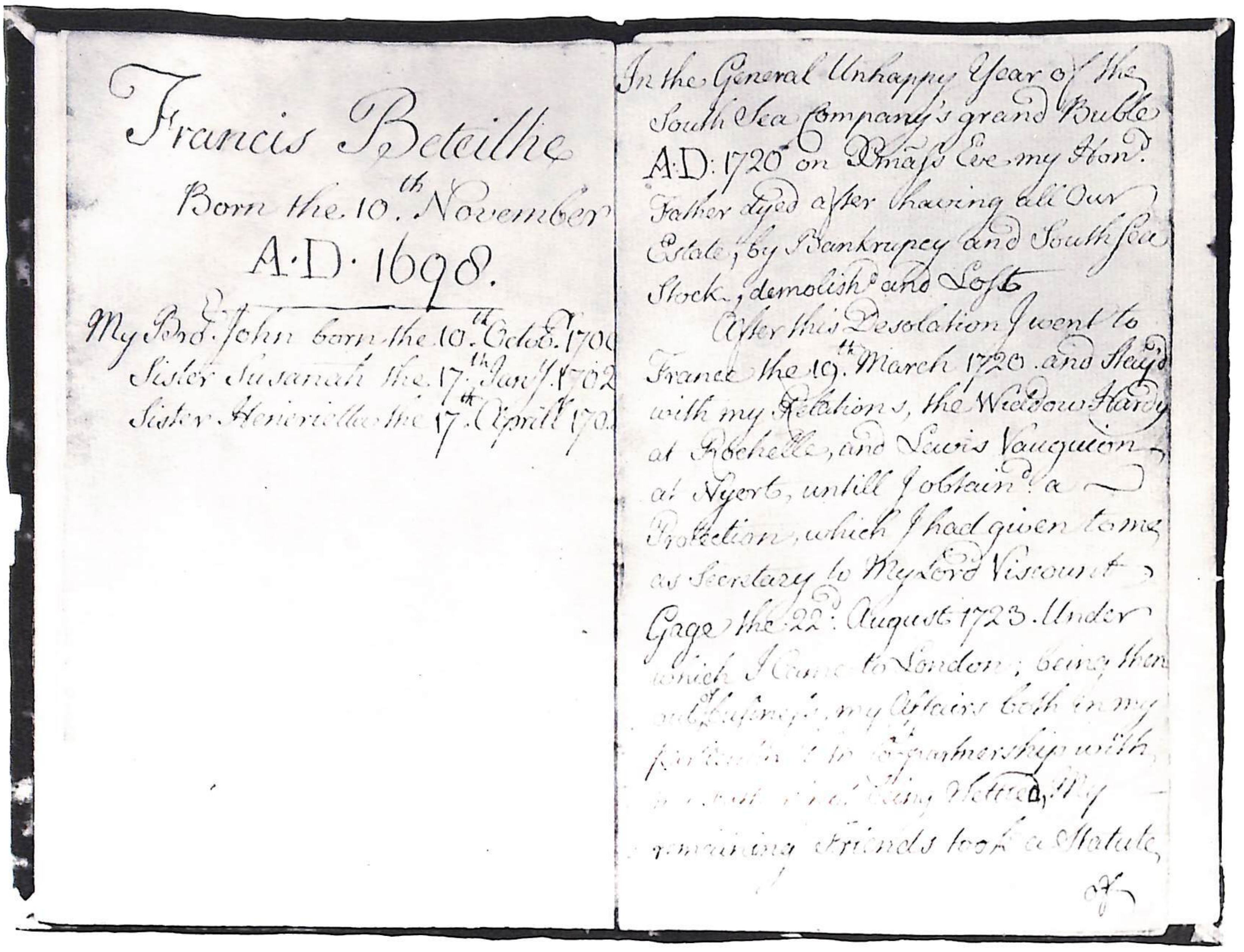
The Votes follows the List

A List of the Brethren

Henry Price G M Constituted ye Lodge AM 5733
Andrew Belcher D. G M
James Gordon Esqr S G W Fredk Hamilton J G W
Henry Hope M Wm Gordon S W
Andrew Halyburton J W
Francis Beteilhe Secrety

1 John McNeal
2 Edmd Ellis
3 Thos Molony
4 Saml Pemberton
5 Moses Slatterey
6 Thos Phillips
7 Robert Macklean
8 Willm Wesson
9 Robert Kenton
10 John Overing Esqr
11 Saml Curwen
12 Anthony Davis
13 Alexr Gordon
14 Peter Hall
15 John Baker
16 Robert Peasley
17 John Gordon Tyler
18 John Smith
19 Peter Prescott
20 Benja Pemberton Esqr
21 Hugh Scott
22 John Lisle
23 Richd Pateshall
24 Robert Gardiner
25 Thos Moffatt Doctr Phy
26 Chas Gordon

Carrd over Leafe



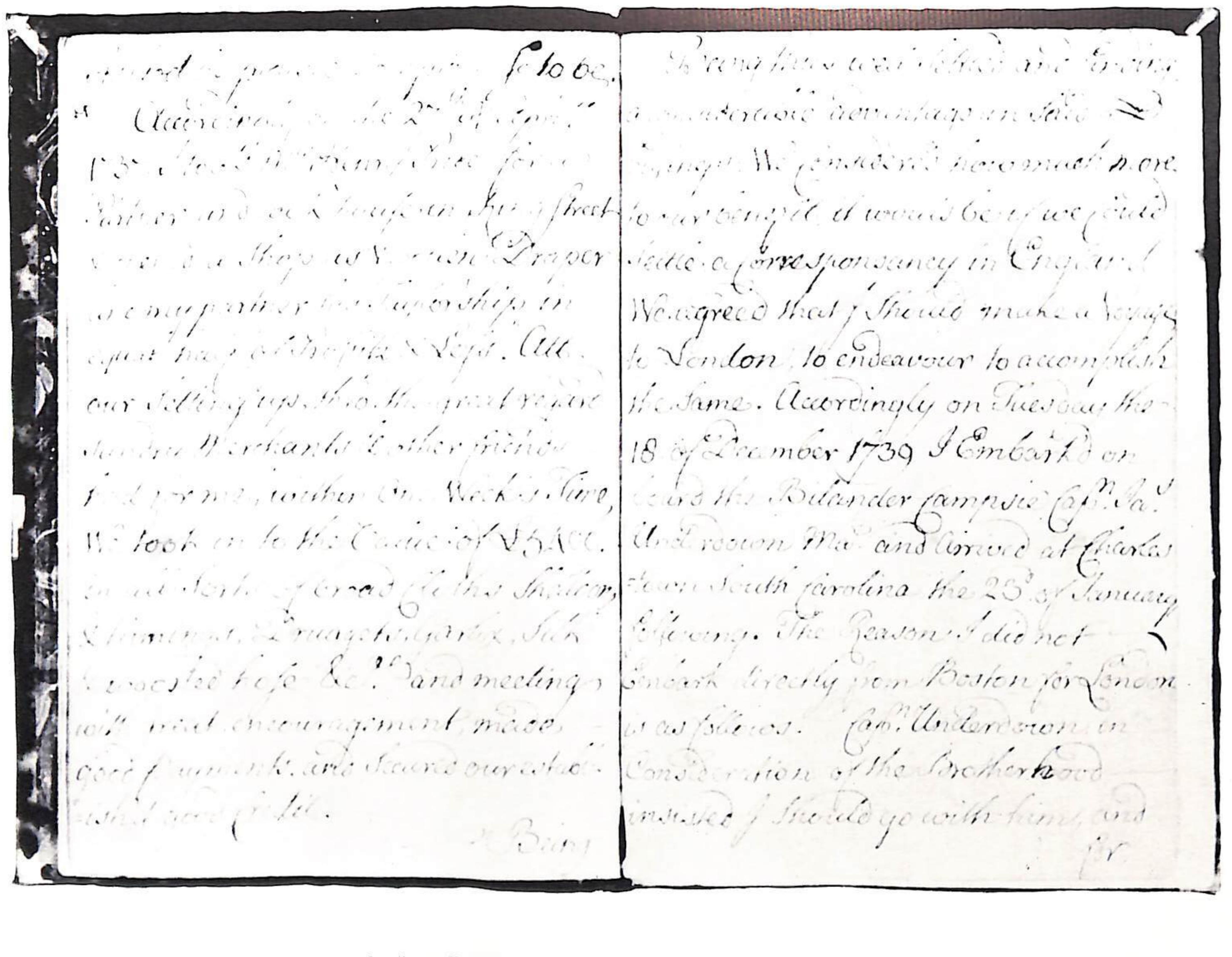
Francis Beteilhe
Born the 10.th November
A.D. 1698.

My Brd. John born the 10.th Octob.^{r} 170
Sister Susanah the 17.th Jan.^{y} 1702
Sister Henriette the 17.th Aprill 170

In the General Unhappy Year of the South Sea Company's grand Buble A.D: 1720 on Xmass Eve my Hon.^{d} Father dyed after having all Our Estate, by Bankrupcy and South Sea Stock, demolish.^{d} and Lost

After this Desolation I went to France the 19.th March 1720. and Stay'd with my Relations, the Widdow Hardy at Rochelle, and Lewis Vauguion at Nyort, untill I obtain.^{d} a Protection, which I had given to me as Secretary to My Lord Viscount Gage the 22.^{d} August 1723. Under which I Came to London; being then out of buisness, my Affairs both in my [illegible] to partnership with [illegible] being settled, My remaining friends took a Statute

of



[illegible] to be.

Accordingly [illegible] the 2[illegible] of Apr[illegible]

17[illegible] Henry Price for [illegible] Partner [illegible] Shop in [illegible] Street [illegible] Shop as [illegible] Draper [illegible] my partner [illegible] partnership in equal half [illegible] Profits & Loss. All our setting up, tho' the great regard [illegible] Merchants & other friends [illegible] for me, [illegible] Week's time, We took in to the Value of [illegible] in all Sorts of Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Trimmings, [illegible] Silk & worsted hose &c.^{a} and meeting with great encouragement, made good Payments, and secured our establish- [illegible] credit.

Being

[illegible] and having a considerable advantage in said [illegible] We considered how much more to our benefit it would be if we could settle a Correspondency in England. We agreed that I should make a Voyage to London, to endeavour to accomplish the same. Accordingly on Tuesday the 18 of December 1739 I Embark'd on board the Bilander Campsie Capt.^{n} Ja.^{s} Underwood M.^{r} and Arrived at Charles Town South Carolina the 23^{d} of January following. The Reason I did not Embark directly from Boston for London was as follows. Capt.^{n} Underwood in Consideration of the Brotherhood insisted I should go with him, and

for

An interesting supplement to the "Beteilhe Manuscript" is Beteilhe's Autobiography, pages of which are shown above. Note the entry in which Beteilhe records his taking Henry Price into partnership "the 27th of Aprill 1737."

"ONE IF BY LAND AND TWO IF BY SEA"

The real story of Paul Revere

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION
700 TENTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

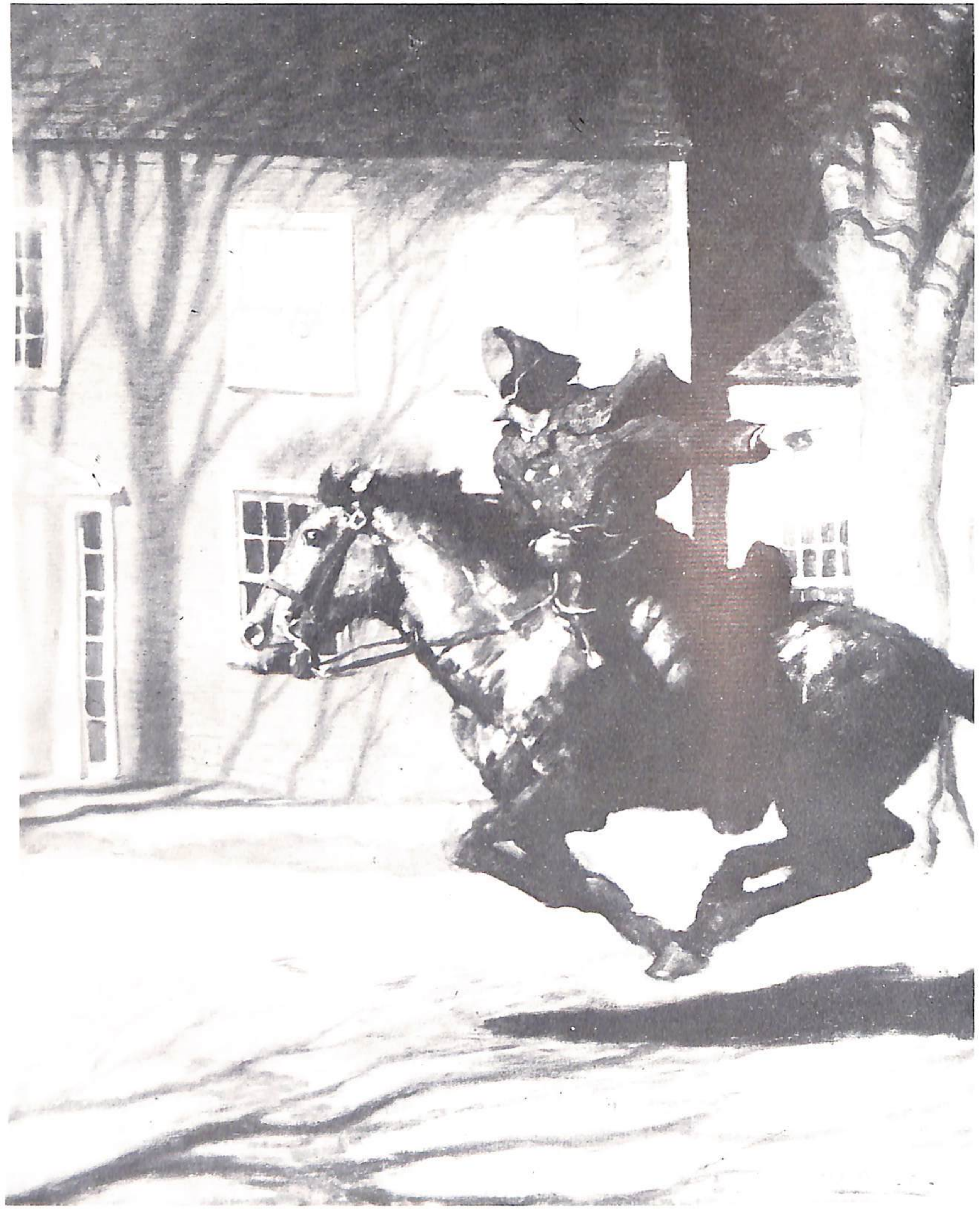
January 15, 1956

"ONE IF BY LAND AND TWO IF BY SEA"

The real story of Paul Revere

A.L.5919

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION
700 TENTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.



"A HURRY OF HOOFS . . ."

Paul Revere's Ride. Painted by N. C. Wyeth.

ERRATA

Page 8	Fourth line, "Hutchison" should be spelled "Hutchinson." Third paragraph from bottom should read: "In April 1776, Revere was commissioned an officer in a new regiment raised for the defense of the town and harbor of Boston. His important duties and services ultimately won him the rank of lieutenant colonel of artillery." Second paragraph from bottom should read: "In 1776 he engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder, sorely needed by the American forces. Soon after the manufacture of gunpowder was established in Massachusetts, he was employed to oversee the casting of cannon."
Page 10	Third line from bottom should be revised to read: "Pulling was made a Mason in Marblehead in 1760 in the lodge now known as Philanthropic Lodge." (Note: There is no reliable evidence that he ever affiliated with the Lodge of Saint Andrew.)
Page 12	Seventh line from top, "Charleston" should be spelled "Charlestown."
Page 21	Change date in second column under Green Dragon to "1769."
Page 22	Photograph was printed upside down.
Page 27	At beginning of description, insert the following words: "In this little book."
Page 29	To description under certificate, add the following: "(See next page for certification on back of diploma.)"
Page 30	After the word "back," insert the phrase "of the diploma shown on preceding page."
Page 35	First words of description should read: "First page of an 8-page manuscript." Second sentence, delete the words "of the first page."
Page 36	Add identification line: "Last Page of the Revere Manuscript Shown on Preceding Page."

FOREWORD

One of the great patriots of the Revolution, and also one of the most devoted Masons of his era, is, to all intents and purposes, lost to most of us in the mists which surround his memory. The kindliest storyteller of his time, Longfellow, for most Americans took Paul Revere from history and set him forever galloping, galloping, galloping, "to give the alarm to every Middlesex village and farm."

To many Americans, Paul Revere is patriotically nebulous, like Washington with his little hatchet, Benjamin Franklin flying a kite to bring lightning from the sky, Perry meeting the enemy "and they are ours," Decatur crying "My country, right or wrong," Nathan Hale with but one life to give for his country, Dewey at Manila saying "you may fire when ready, Gridley."

As children, we learn more history from story and from poem than from books of dates and battles. Horatius at the bridge, as one of the "dauntless three," and Paul Revere are equally as real—or as dearly ghostly—as our imaginations compel.

Of Washington, the Mason, many books have been written; Masons know, and know well, his initiation, his membership, his mastership, his laying the cornerstone of the Capitol, his letters to and about Masons, his lodge, the great Temple erected to his memory on Shooter's Hill in Alexandria, Virginia.

Antiquarians and historical societies know the facts of Paul Revere—but how many Masons visualize him as the many-sided, the important man, the great patriot, soldier, courier, artist, engraver, goldsmith, manufacturer, inventor that he was? How many recall that he was a moving spirit in the Boston Tea Party? A Master and then a Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts?

To most Americans he is but . . .

"A hurry of hoofs in a village street
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath from the pebbles in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet—"

That those who love the Ancient Craft may see Paul Revere as Mason as well as patriot; as man of many talents and skills as well as horseman and courier; as one of the great figures in whose lives Freemasonry and service to country were welded, these pages have been prepared.

Some of the pictures here reproduced are from the archives of the Library of Congress; those which delineate the relics and documents of Paul Revere were supplied by Mrs. Muriel D. Taylor, Librarian of the Library of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. She has also written the paragraphs which title these pictures.

Mrs. Taylor's skill and knowledge have already informed the Masonic world of "Masonic Treasures of Massachusetts," published May 15, 1955. At the time she then generously sent material for that Digest, these exhibits were also received.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe her learning and her helpful cooperation.

EDITOR

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

(April 18–19, 1775)

From "*Tales of a Wayside Inn*"

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,
One, if by land, and two, if by sea,
And I on the opposite shore will be
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said, "Good night!" and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charleston shore
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where, swinging wide at her moorings, lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon like a prison bar,
And a huge black bulk that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street,
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers,
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed to the tower of the Old North Church
By the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry-chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the sombre rafters, that round him made
Masses and moving shapes of shade;
By the trembling ladder, steep and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town
And the moonlight flowing over all.

Beneath in the churchyard lay the dead,
In their night-encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in silence so deep and still
That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay,
A line of black that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now gazed at the landscape far and near,
Then, impetuous, stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry-tower of the Old North Church
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral and sombre and still.
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet;
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by the steed, in his flight
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.
He has left the village and mounted the steep,
And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep,
Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides,
And under the alders that skirt its edge,
Now soft on the sand, now loud on the ledge,
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.
It was twelve by the village clock
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.
He heard the crowing of the cock,
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river fog
That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock
When he galloped into Lexington.
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed.
And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of the birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one* was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read,
How the British Regulars fired and fled,
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farmyard wall,
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm,
A cry of defiance and not of fear,
A voice in the wilderness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

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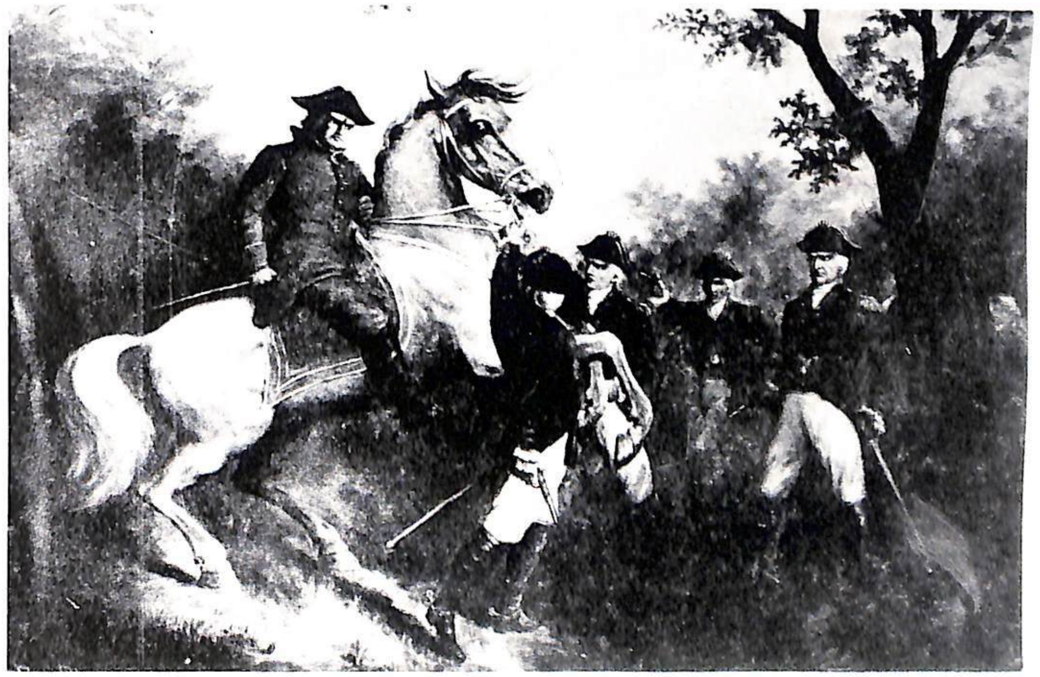
*The word might well have been "two": Captain Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer, one of his men were killed at the same time, in the first volley.



PAUL REVERE'S MIDNIGHT RIDE

Painted by Darius Cobb, who pictures the rider as stopped by the British.

LIFE OF PAUL REVERE

Abstracted from the first Short Talk Bulletin of THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION, *January, 1923; the original Bulletin was the work of the late Jacob Hugo Tatsch.*

Paul Revere's forefathers were Huguenots, French Protestants who for many years defied Rome and the Kings of France. Following the dreadful Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in which six thousand perished, more than four hundred thousand French left their country to settle elsewhere.

Among these was Apollos de Revoire, whose first step when coming to America was to change his name to one more easily pronounced by English speaking neighbors. He became Mr. Paul Revere.

Establishing himself in business as a gold and silversmith, Revere married Miss Deborah Hitchborn in 1729. Twelve children were born of this union. The great American Paul Revere was the third of these, born January 1, 1735.

The Paul Revere of the famous "ride" received his education at the famous old "North Grammar School" kept by Master John Tileston, who taught school in Boston for eighty years. He was especially famed for his skill in penmanship, doubtless the foundation for one of Revere's later activities—engraved lettering.

Young Paul Revere followed his father's footsteps as a gold- and silversmith. Specimens of his work are treasured to this day and give ample evidence of his artistic skill. Inspired by long experience in embellishing the articles manufactured by him, Revere undertook the art of engraving on copper, a popular form of illustrating, with marked success. Many of Revere's pictures are political illustrations and cartoons. Among his best works is an engraving depicting the Boston Massacre, which was extensively copied in Europe. He also designed bookplates, and furnished the engraving from which Masonic certificates were made.

The outbreak of the French and Indian Wars in 1756 prompted him to enlist in the British Colonial service. Commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery by Governor Shirley, he participated in the expedition against Crown Point under the command of General John Winslow.

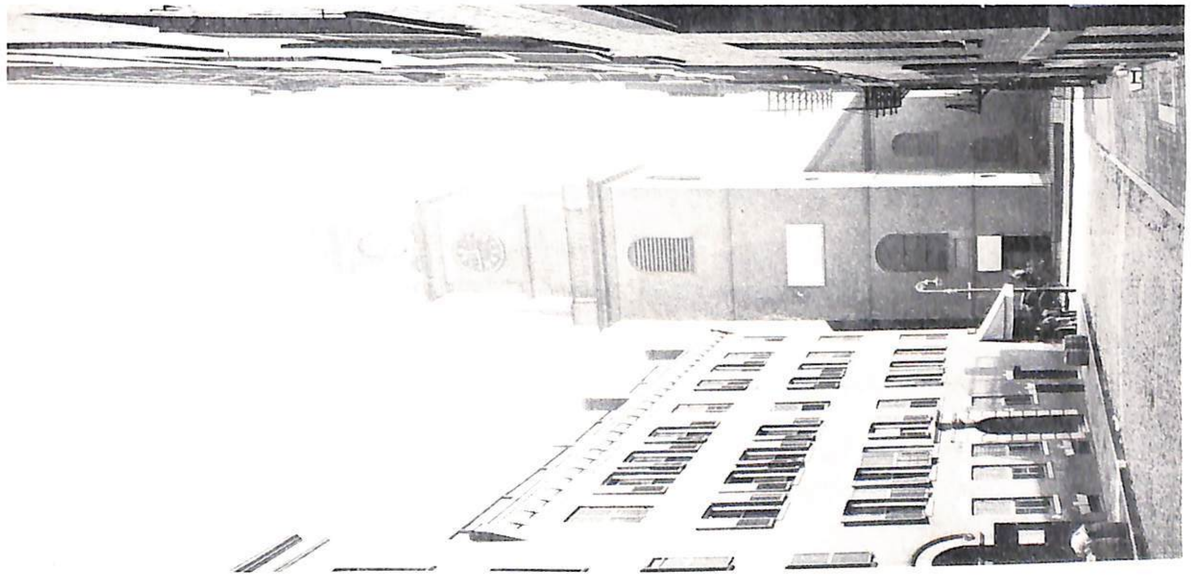
Revere was married in 1757 to Miss Sarah Orne of Boston. Eight children were born of this union. After sixteen years of wedded life, the wife died, leaving Revere a widower at 38 with a large family on his hands, a business to look after and political events engrossing his attention. Within a short time after the death of his wife, he married Miss Rachel Walker, ten years his junior. Eight children were added to the six of the eight first marriage children then living.

The Stamp Act of 1765, one of the causes of the American Revolution, provided for a tax on certain articles imported by the Colonies. The imposition of this tax was not so objectionable in itself as the fact that the Colonies had had no voice in the matter. This right, they felt, belonged to them under the Magna Charta, the foundation of English Liberty. The opponents of the act formed themselves into bands known as the Sons of Liberty. Meetings were conducted with great secrecy, those in Boston being ultimately held at the Green Dragon tavern. This tavern was purchased by St. Andrew's Lodge early in 1764.

Among the Massachusetts leaders of the Sons of Liberty were Samuel Adams and John Hancock, both close friends of Revere's. For them, and others, he carried secret dispatches to the leaders of the Sons of Liberty in New York and Philadelphia; and his integrity and excellent memory served the Colonists when written word could not be safely conveyed.

The determination of King George III to force the tea tax upon his colonists made them more determined to resist the measure. Cargoes of tea were shipped and landed under protest. Merchants throughout the colonies agreed not to handle the commodity, and very little was sold. Such as did trickle into the channels of trade was handled by the Tory storekeepers.

The arrival of the Dartmouth on November 28, 1773, caused the Sons of Liberty to call a mass meeting which was attended by over seven thousand people. Resolutions were passed urging that



OLD NORTH CHURCH AS IT WAS BEFORE THE HURRICANE

OLD NORTH CHURCH STEEPLE AS IT TOPPLED DURING THE HURRICANE, 1954

OLD NORTH CHURCH REBUILT

the tea be not landed but sent back to England in the same ships. Guards were placed to make sure that the tea was not brought in surreptitiously. Another meeting was called on the 30th, at which the officers of two additional ships which had arrived in the meantime were made to promise that they would leave the harbor without unloading their tea cargoes. Governor Hutchison, however, interfered with this solution of the problem by forbidding the issuance of clearance papers until the cargoes should be discharged. The rest of the story has been recorded in history's pages. On the evening of December 16, 1773, a group of patriots, disguised as Mohawk Indians, boarded the vessels and destroyed three hundred and forty-two chests of tea valued at $90,000.00.

Freemasons of the Colony undoubtedly had a large part in the destruction of the tea cargoes. The records of Saint Andrew's Lodge, of which Paul Revere was a member, show that on the night of November 30th, 1773—the night of the annual election of officers—only seven members were present. No election was held, and the presence of only seven members given as the reason according to the entries in the lodge minutes.

As a result of the Tea Party, laws were passed in Parliament closing the port of Boston. These measures only served to inflame the people. Revere was soon in the saddle again, carrying messages to enlist the support of the Southern provinces in behalf of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts House of Representatives reorganized under the name of the "Provincial Congress" and voted to enroll twelve thousand Minute Men. Revere made further trips south, and on December 13, 1774, carried news north to Portsmouth, N. H., that the importation of military stores had been forbidden by Parliament and that a large garrison was coming to occupy Fort William and Mary at the entrance to the harbor. The Sons of Liberty thereupon surprised the fort and removed upwards of one hundred barrels of powder, sixteen cannon and other military stores.

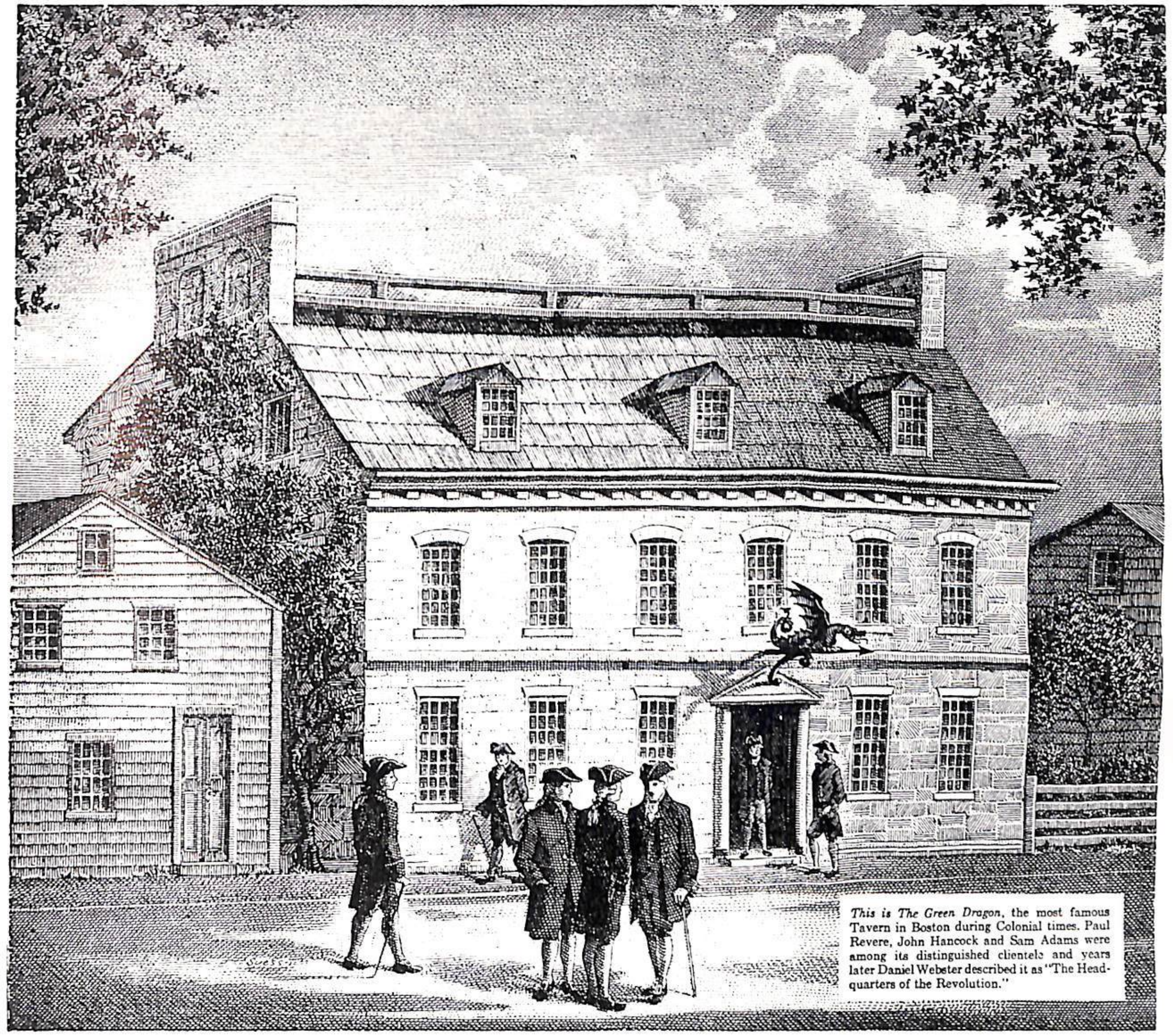
Governor Gage of Massachusetts became alarmed at these aggressive acts. Outlying stores of gunpowder and arms were called in and every precaution was taken to guard against further surprises. The Sons of Liberty soon learned that the British were preparing for action. On April 18, 1775, Dr. Joseph Warren, Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts Grand Lodge, who was to give his life for his country two months later at the battle of Bunker Hill, learned that troops were gathering on Boston Common. Fearing for the safety of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, Warren sent for Revere and begged him to go to Lexington to warn these men. Revere had been to Lexington a few days before, and gravely doubting the possibility of getting through the lines in event the enemy should form, had arranged by a show of signal lanterns to indicate the route taken by the British. Revere then made the ride which has preserved his name to posterity, as graphically told with certain poetic license by Longfellow.

Paul Revere's ride, however, was not the end of his activities in the patriot cause. After the British had vacated Boston, being harassed by Washington's troops, it was found that the cannon had been disabled by the removal of the carriages. Revere invented a new type and the guns were again placed in commission.

In April, 1776, Revere was commissioned lieutenant colonel of artillery in a new regiment raised for the defense of the town and harbor of Boston. His important duties and services ultimately won him the rank of Colonel of artillery.

In addition to his military service, Revere was called upon in 1775 to engrave the currency of the Colony of Massachusetts. In 1776 soon after the manufacture of gunpowder was established in Massachusetts, sorely needed by the American forces, he was employed to oversee the casting of cannon.

Paul Revere contributed to the economic welfare of his community by establishing an iron foundry and began casting church bells, many of which are still in existence. A "hardware" store—as jewelers' shops were called in those days—established by him in 1783, enabled him to dispose of the silverware which he continued to manufacture. He invented a process for treating copper which enabled him to hammer and roll it while hot, a process of great value in shipbuilding. He established a foundry in 1801 for rolling copper in large sheets. This was such an important industry that the Government of the United States loaned him $10,000.00, to be repaid in the form of sheet copper. This was the first copper rolling mill in the country, and dispensed with the necessity which had existed before of importing this commodity from England. Robert Fulton's steam engines were equipped with copper boilers made from Revere's plates. Revere also covered



This is The Green Dragon, the most famous Tavern in Boston during Colonial times. Paul Revere, John Hancock and Sam Adams were among its distinguished clientele and years later Daniel Webster described it as "The Headquarters of the Revolution."

the bottom of the frigate "Constitution"—better known as "Old Ironsides"—with sheet copper. The business was incorporated in 1828 as the Revere Copper Company and is still conducted as such.

Paul Revere was made a Mason in Saint Andrew's Lodge on September 4, 1760, the first Entered Apprentice to receive the work in this body. In 1770 he became its Master. In 1784, when Saint Andrew's Lodge was divided on the question of remaining under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, from which body it had received its charter dated November 30, 1756, or affiliating with the independent Massachusetts Grand Lodge, he was one of the twenty-three who voted to withdraw from the old relationship. A new and separate St. Andrew's lodge was formed in February, 1784, and Revere elected its Treasurer. Later (September 1784) this lodge changed its name to Rising States.

Revere made the jewels for this lodge, and engraved and printed certificates of membership and notices. He served as Grand Master of Massachusetts from 1795 to 1797, inclusive, assisting Governor Samuel Adams in laying the cornerstone of the Massachusetts State House, July 4, 1795, on which occasion he delivered a stirring address.

His charities were quiet and unostentatious. He founded the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1795, and served as president from its founding until 1799, when he declined further office, although continuing his interest. That Association is still in existence.

His domestic life was peaceable and happy. The decease of his second wife June 26, 1813, left him a lonely old man. Revere himself "passed out with the tide" on May 10, 1818, and was buried in Granary Burial Ground, where his old friends, Hancock and Adams, had preceded him.

Visualize the Colonial period of this country's history. The scattered settlements; the log cabins grouped about the stockades out in the wilderness; the wide distances separating the towns and villages, and the uninhabited, waste districts between; the bridle paths over the mountains; the narrow, almost impassable roads with the lumbering stagecoaches passing up and down at irregular and infrequent intervals; a time when it cost a shilling and more to carry a letter; a country without telegraph, without telephone, without typewriter, without a railroad—and a people who could not even dream of such things as these.

The country possessed few schools and these open only to the sons of the rich. Intelligence and idealism were impossible for the poor boy, except as he learned them at the family altar. The minds of the common people were on the same low, deadly level which prevailed among the lower classes of Europe. Under such circumstances, the superior mind would revolt. First would come the passion for liberty, and following that an intense determination that these conditions must be bettered.

Paul Revere was a central figure in a great drama, staged in a wilderness, with enemies both within and without. These fearless men in their day and time performed wonders when they gave their passion for liberty and brotherhood free rein and started in to establish a government by, for, and of the people.

The forces of necessity drove them; persecution was behind them and if they did not build their new Temple of Liberty aright, persecution and failure lay before them. In the face of a need like this, they won; they accomplished great things for humanity. They planted the seeds of brotherhood in the fallow ground of a new homeland and posterity reaped the reward.

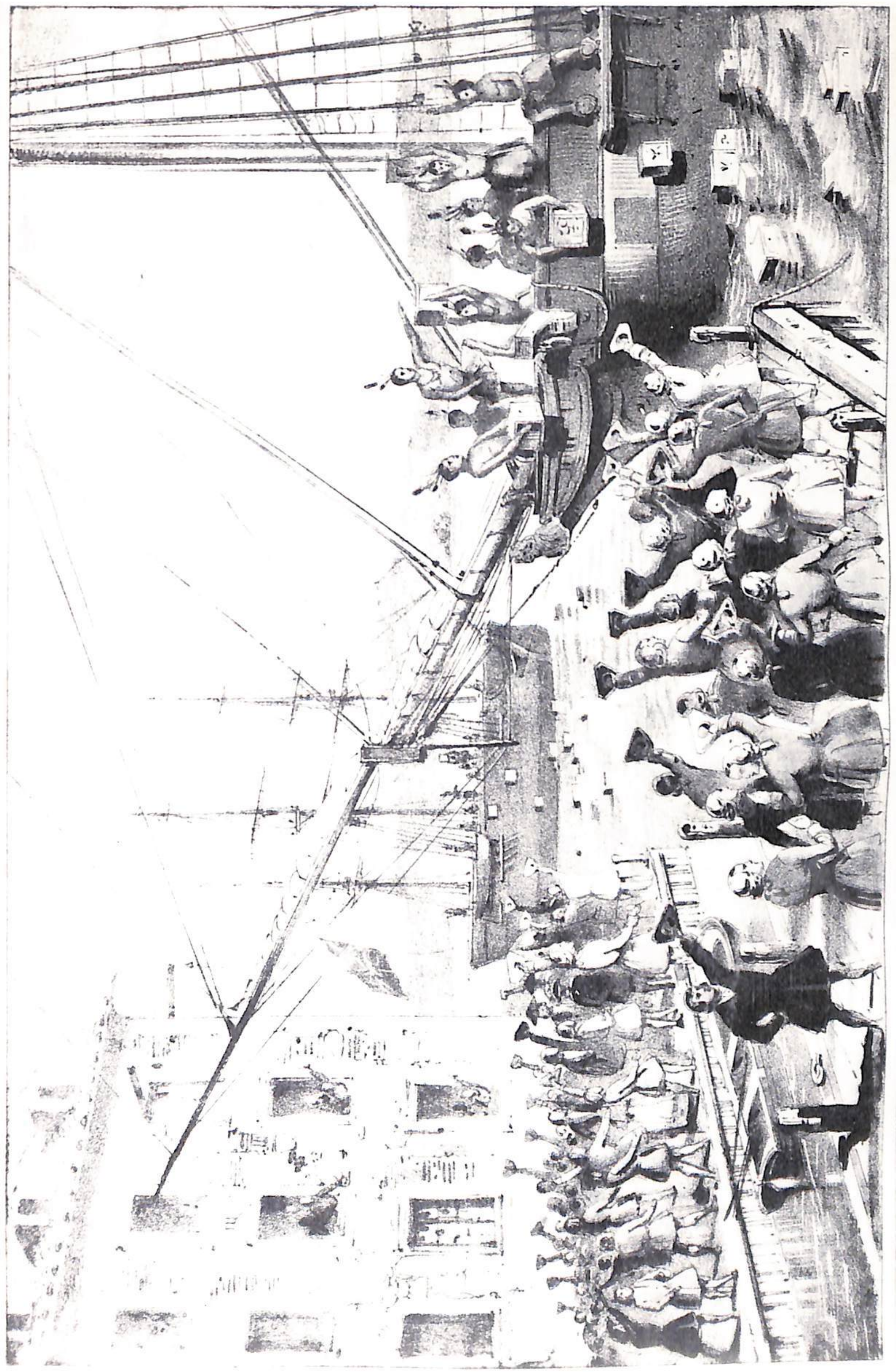
Who hung out the lights? The man who did it probably would have been shot on the spot if discovered. By the laws of war, all the farmers in civilian clothes who fired on the troops in the Lexington-Concord expedition were the "*franc-tireurs*".

Robert Newman, sexton of the Old North Church, has had credit for hanging out the lanterns. But would Revere have asked a *sexton* to hang the lights? Or would he ask a trusted friend?

It is now generally believed that Captain John Pulling, Jr., friend of Paul Revere, went to Newman for the keys, then himself stealthily entered the church and hung out the lanterns.

Pulling was made a Mason in Marblehead and affiliated with the Lodge of St. Andrew's in 1761. He suffered severe financial losses due to his patriotism and died impoverished in 1787.

It was ten o'clock at night that Warren sent for Revere. Revere had several times carried



THE DESTRUCTION OF TEA AT BOSTON HARBOR.

N. CURRIER PRINT, 1846

messages to Philadelphia for the Continental Congress, to Portsmouth, N. H., and to other places. Warren told him the British were starting. Revere arranged for signals and got two men, Bentley and Richardson, to row him over the Charles. They muffled their oars with a petticoat—probably the most famous petticoat in history—dropped out of an upper window in the dark. Once over the river, Revere "hurried into town", he tells us, met his friends and went to the barn of Deacon John Larkin to get a horse. One of his friends told him he had met ten British Officers, armed, going up the road. Revere therefore was on his guard. His route was by Sullivan Square, Charleston Neck, where the road forked, one branch called the Cambridge or Watertown road, the other the Medford or Mystic road. Revere started up the Cambridge road, but fortunately saw two British officers ahead "under a tree." He wheeled and galloped back to the Square and turned up the Medford road. One of the officers attempted to intercept him by crossing the fields, but "mired his horse." William Dawes joined him half an hour later.

Halfway to Concord on the old road there is a boulder where Revere's ride ended. A tablet commemorates the event and gives a succinct narrative of what happened.

"At this point on the old Concord Road, as it then was, ended the midnight ride of Paul Revere." He had, about two o'clock of the morning of April 19, 1775, the night being clear and the moon in its third quarter, got this far on his way from Lexington to Concord, alarming the inhabitants as he went, when he and his companions, William Dawes of Boston and Dr. Samuel Prescott of Concord, were suddenly halted by a British patrol who had stationed themselves at this bend of the road.

"Dawes, turning back, made his escape. Prescott, clearing the stone wall and following a path known to him through the low ground, regained the highway at a point farther on and gave the alarm at Concord.

"Revere tried to reach the neighboring wood, but was intercepted by a party of officers accompanying the patrol. Detained and kept in arrest, presently he was carried by the patrol back to Lexington, there released and that morning joined Hancock and Adams.

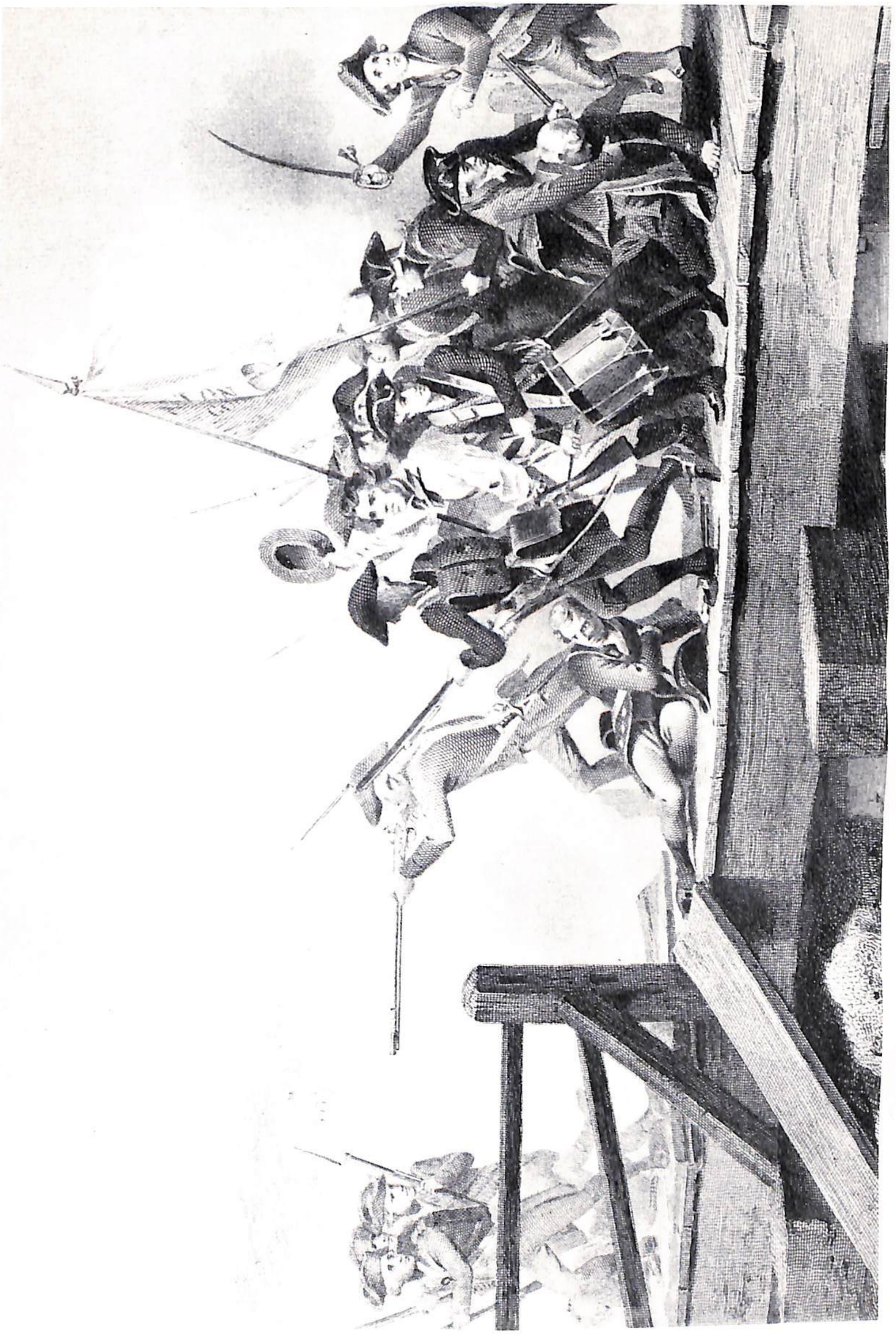
"Three men of Lexington, Sanderson, Brown and Loring, stopped at an earlier hour of the night by the same patrol, were also taken back with Revere."

William Dawes was equally a participant in the alarm, but because of the vagaries of fate is scarcely known in Revolutionary annals. Helen F. More, a little-known poetess, wrote a poem entitled "What's in a Name?"

"'Tis all very well for the children to hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere;
But why should my name be quite forgot,
Who rode as boldly and well, God wot?
Why should I ask? The reason is clear—
My name was Dawes and his Revere!"

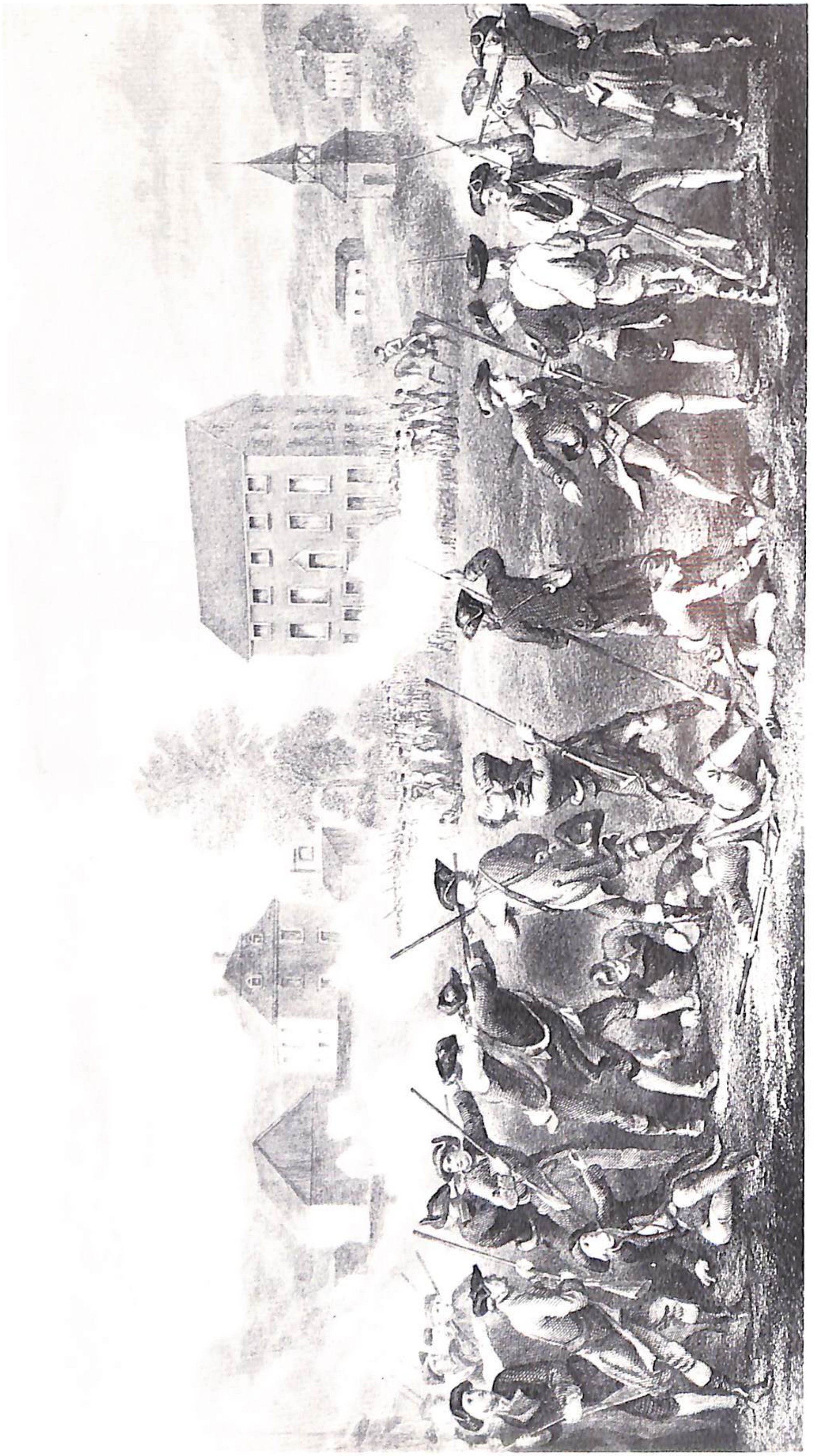
Longfellow's poem made both him and Revere famous, not the less so that it is not factual.

Longfellow was true to the *spirit* of the event. In hours of trial, men will be found. If we have messages to send, in every Middlesex village there will be Reveres ready to face any danger and carry them!



THE STRUGGLE OF CONCORD BRIDGE

Drawn by Alonzo Chappel; engraved by W. J. Edwards; published by Virtue, Emmins and Co., New York. Library of Congress print.

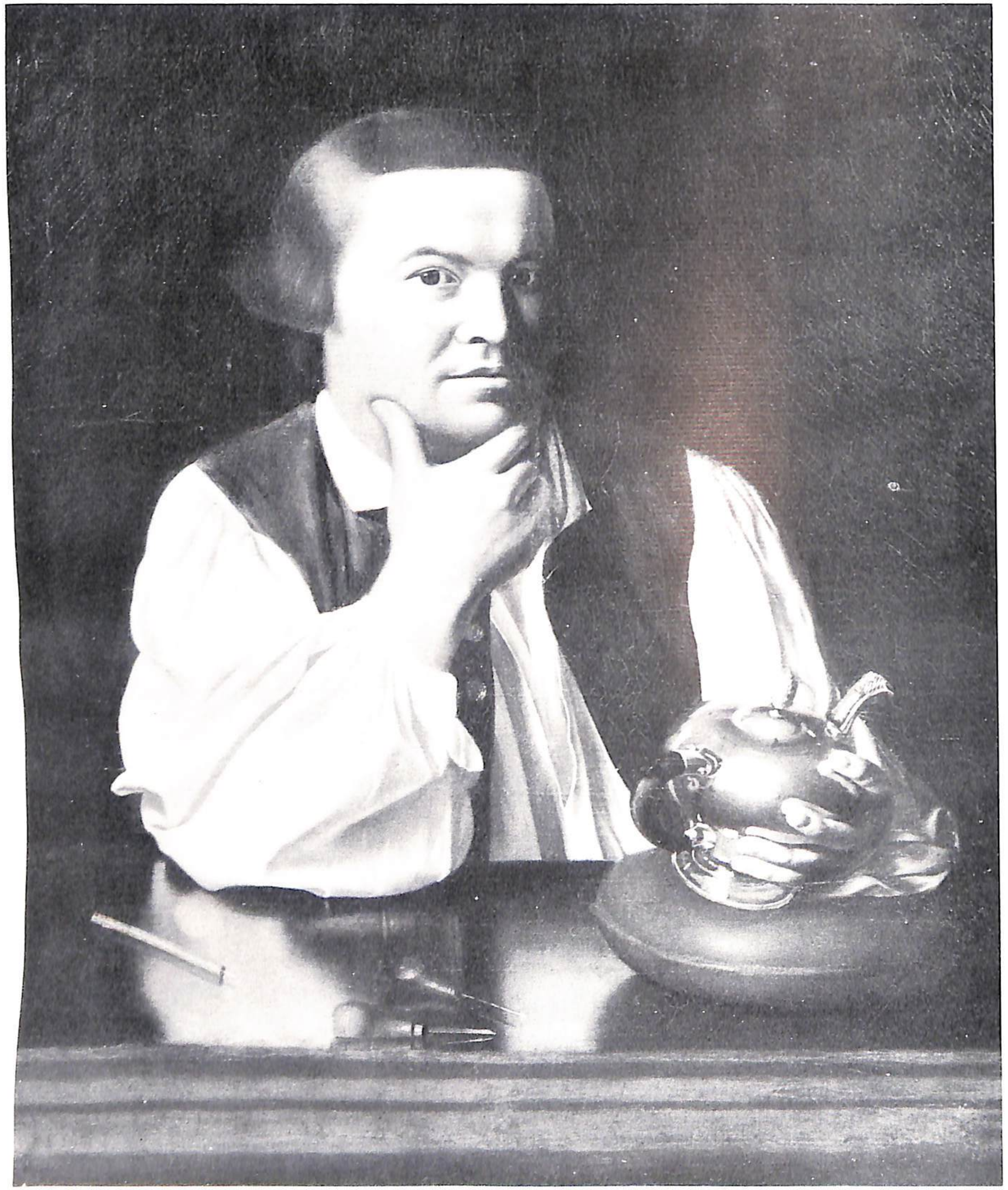


BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

Library of Congress Print.

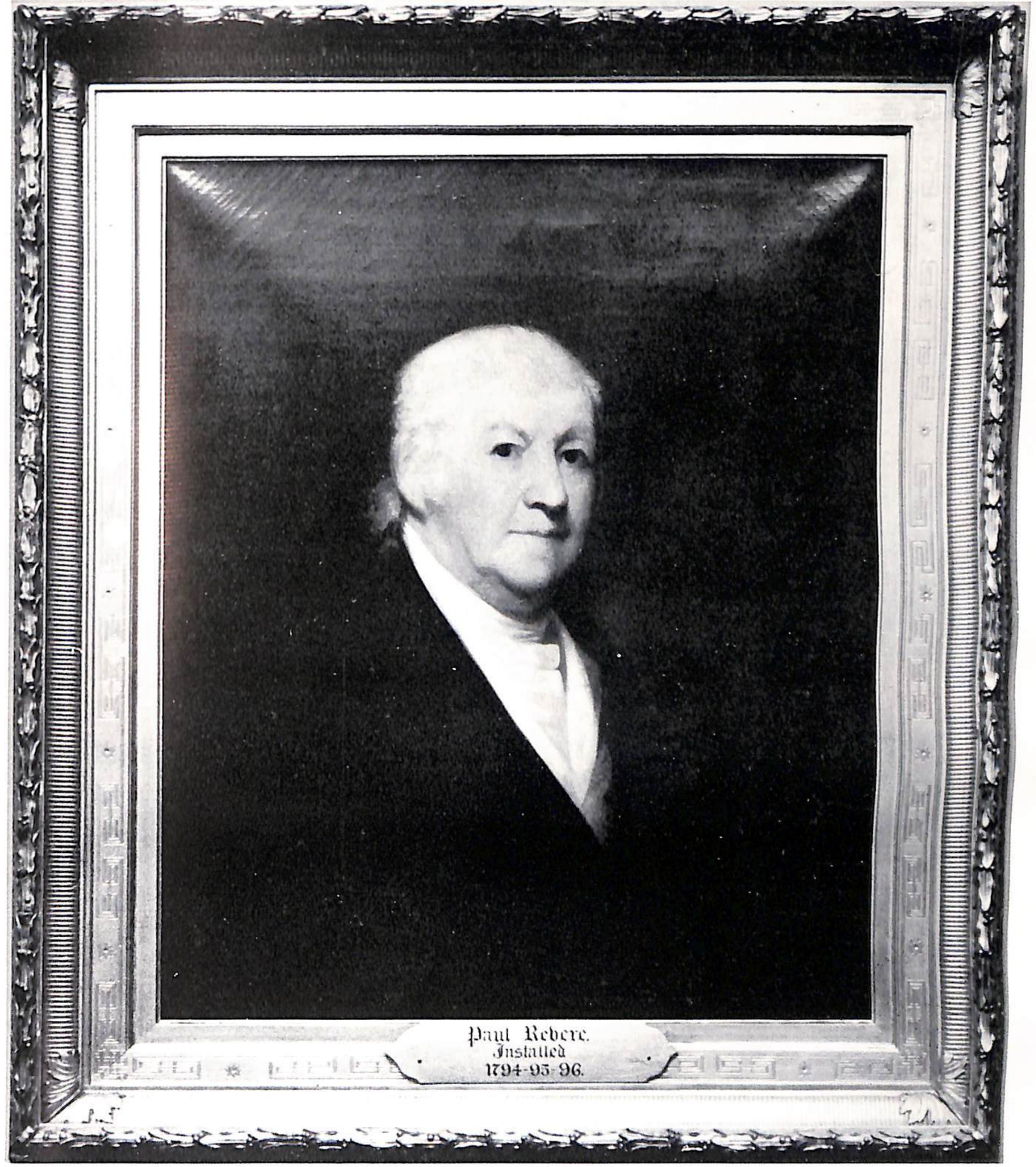
BUST OF PAUL REVERE

Robert Kraus, Boston, Sculptor.



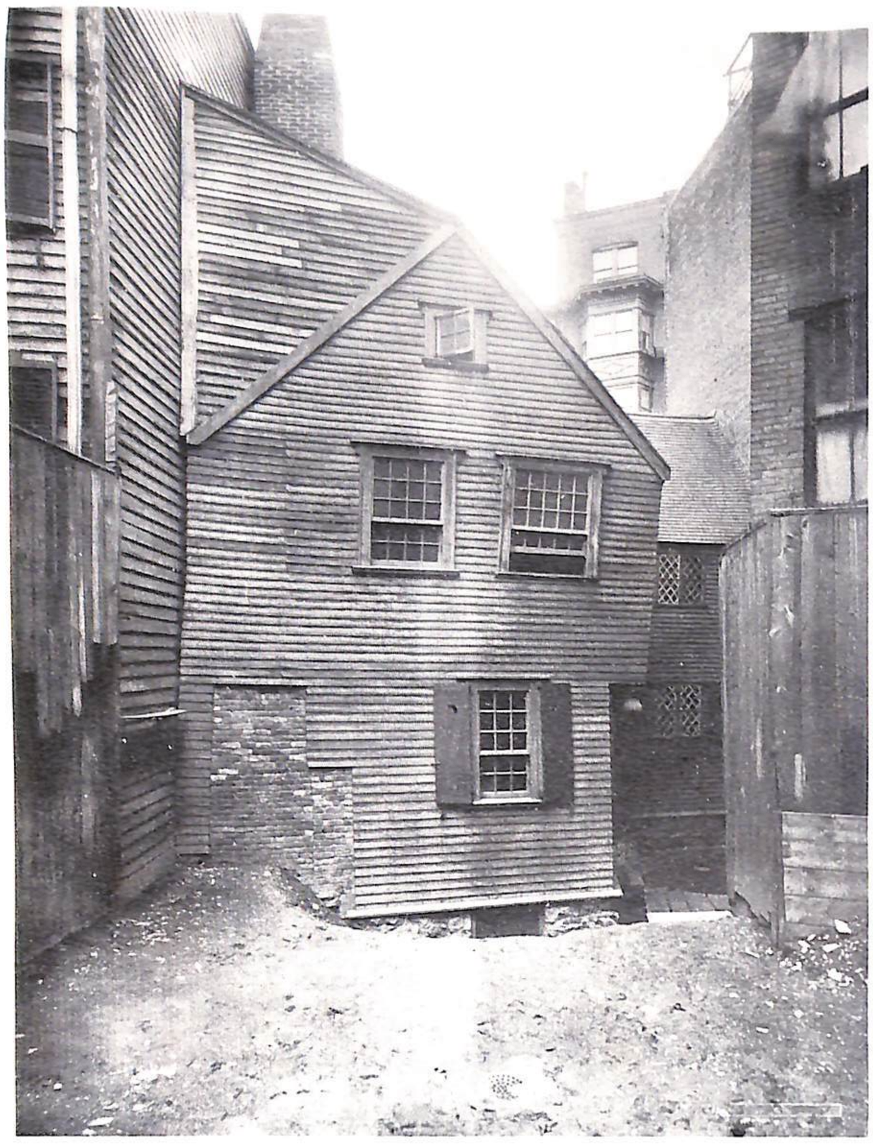
PAUL REVERE

One of the less familiar portraits, this is an original by the eminent artist, John Singleton Copley owned by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. This portrait shows him as a young man, about 30 years of age, as he looked in the days of the "Boston Tea Party" and the many rides, sitting at his workbench with the tools of his trade before him and a pear-shaped teapot in his left hand.

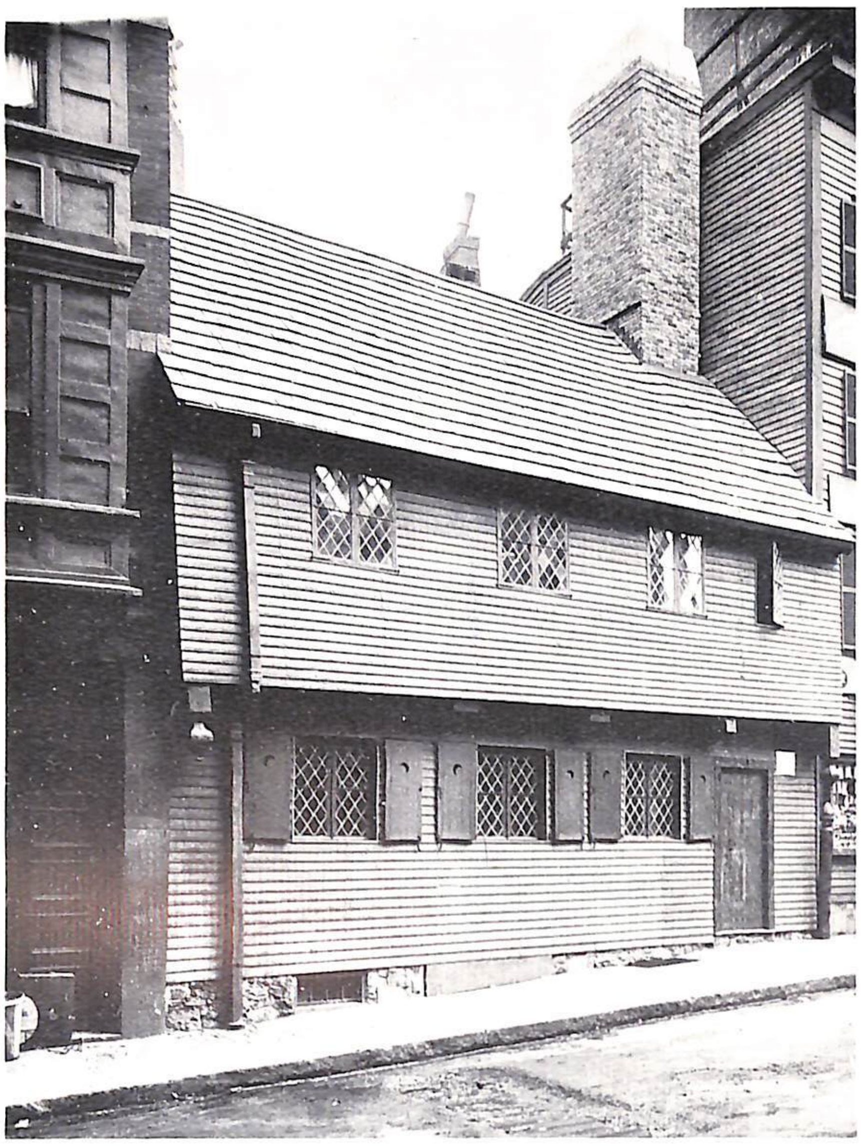

Paul Revere.
Installed
1794-95-96.

PORTRAIT OF PAUL REVERE

This portrait was presented to Grand Lodge on June 12, 1872, by John Revere, grandson of Paul, to replace a portrait presented by Joseph Warren Revere, Paul's son, which was destroyed by the burning of the Winthrop House on April 6, 1864. It is a copy by Miss Stuart of the original done in 1813 by her father, Gilbert Stuart, when Revere was 78 years old. John Revere said that "she has been eminently successful in preserving the sentiment of the original picture."

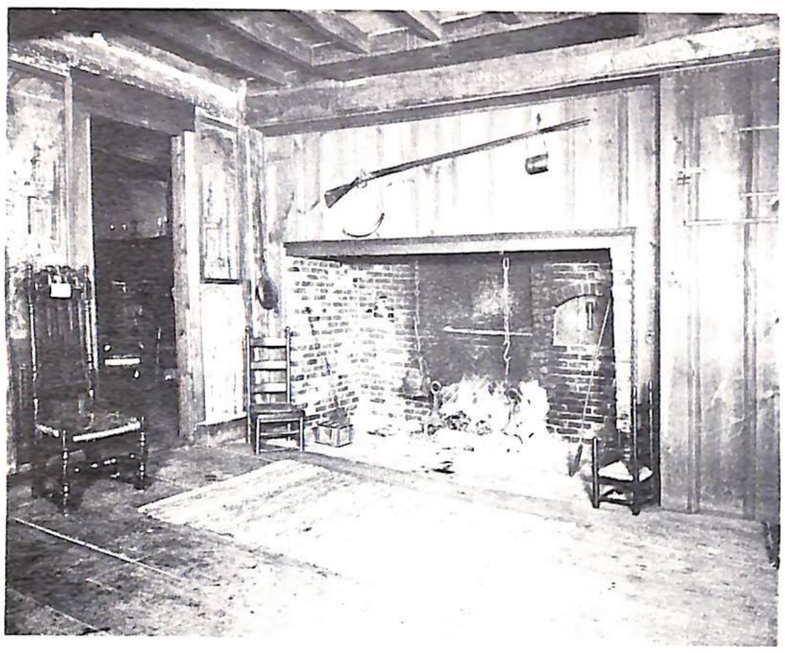


Rear of House, prior to restoration.

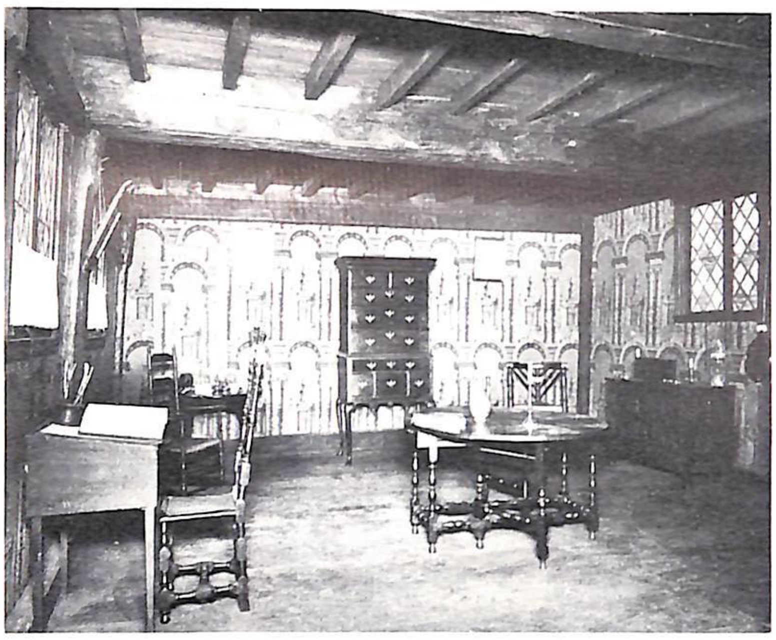


Exterior, as restored in 1907–08.

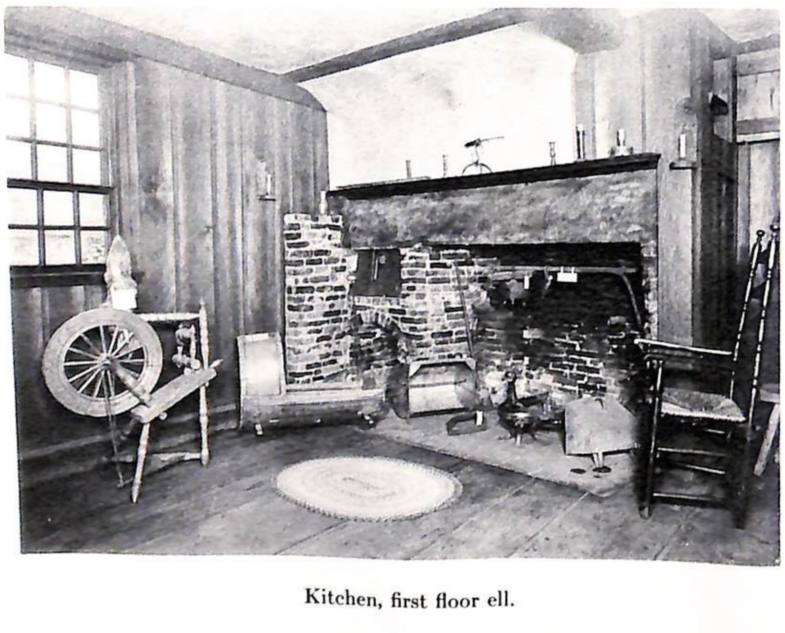
PAUL REVERE'S HOUSE



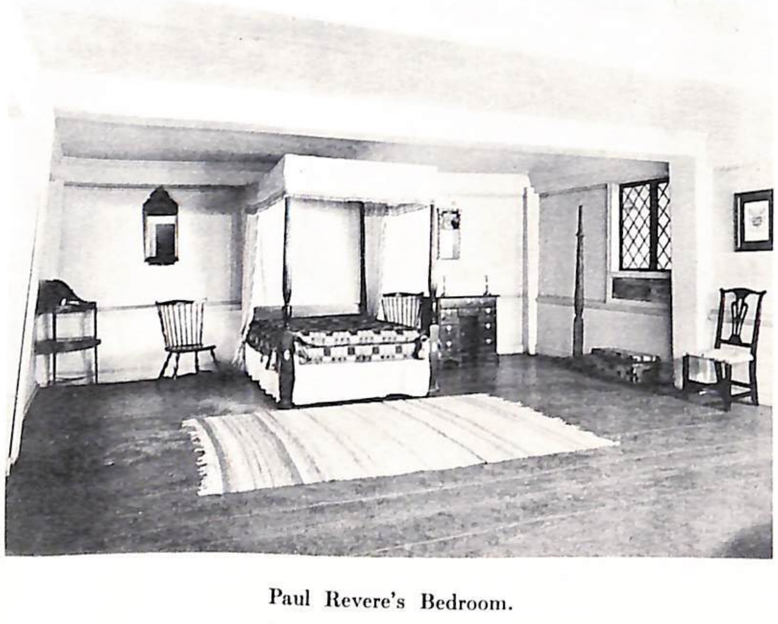
First floor front room, showing door to kitchen, fireplace and sheathed walls.



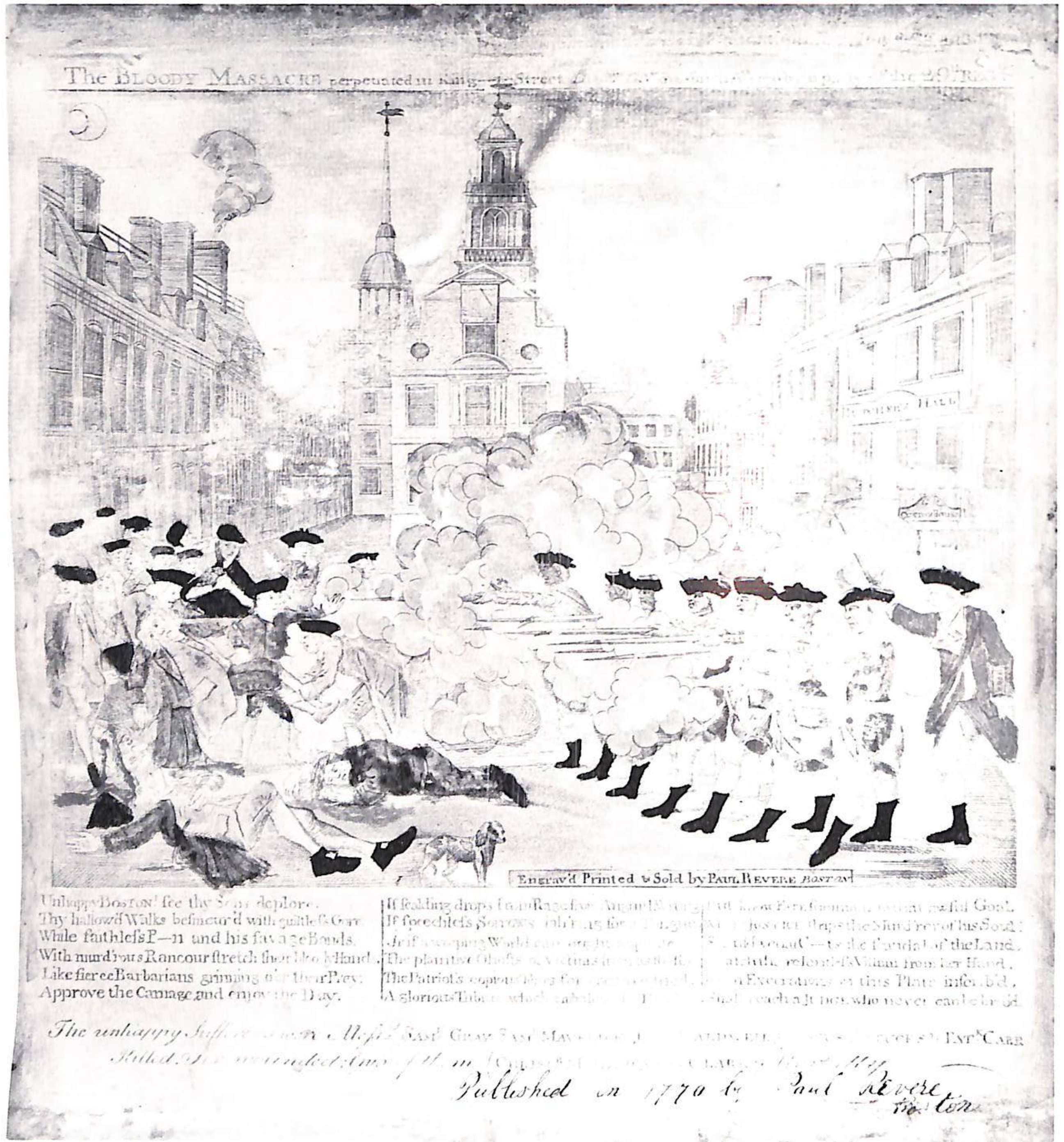
Another view of first floor front room.



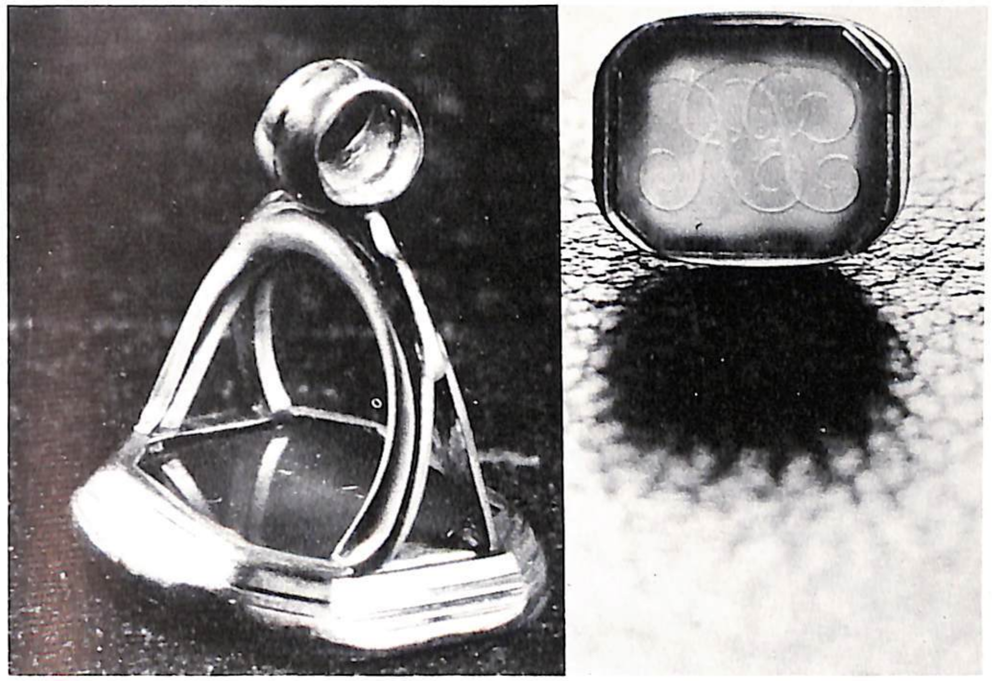
Kitchen, first floor ell.



Paul Revere's Bedroom.

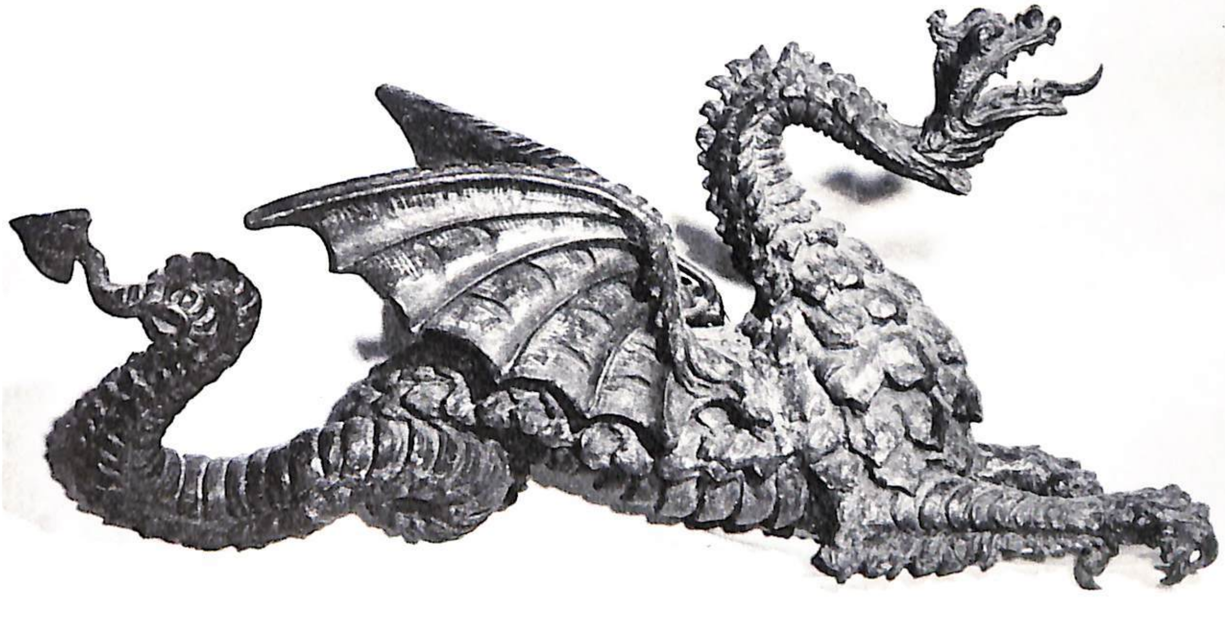

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King Street
Engrav'd Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON
Published in 1770 by Paul Revere Boston

PAUL REVERE'S ENGRAVING OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE



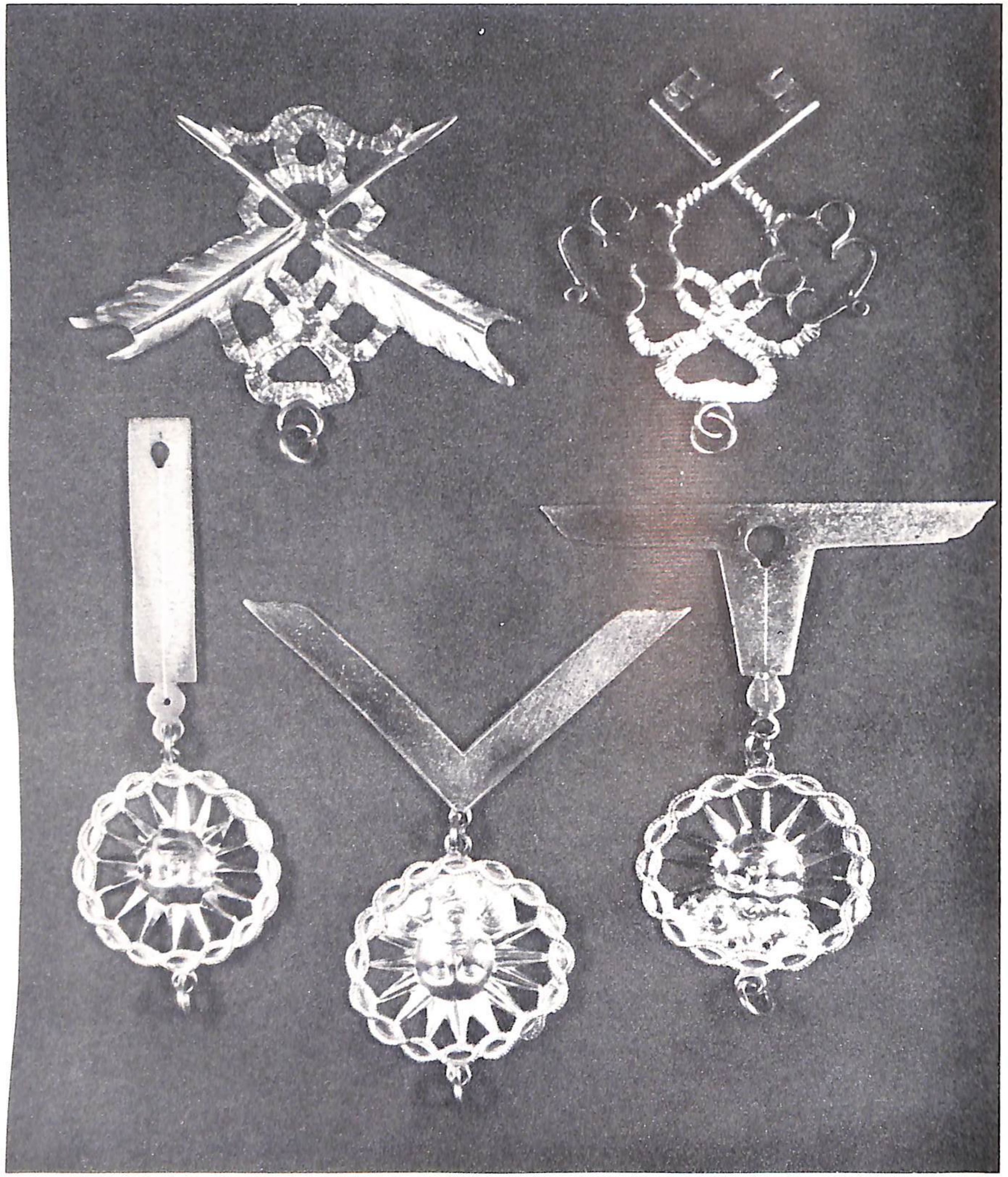
PERSONAL SEAL OF PAUL REVERE

The personal seal of Paul Revere was presented to Grand Lodge by Paul Revere, Esquire, a lineal descendant of Past Grand Master Revere. It was made of gold by Paul Revere. It contains an oblong piece of sardonyx engraved with the initials of its owner, "P. R.". The seal is one of several Revere customarily wore on a watch fob. This he habitually used in his business transactions and private correspondence.



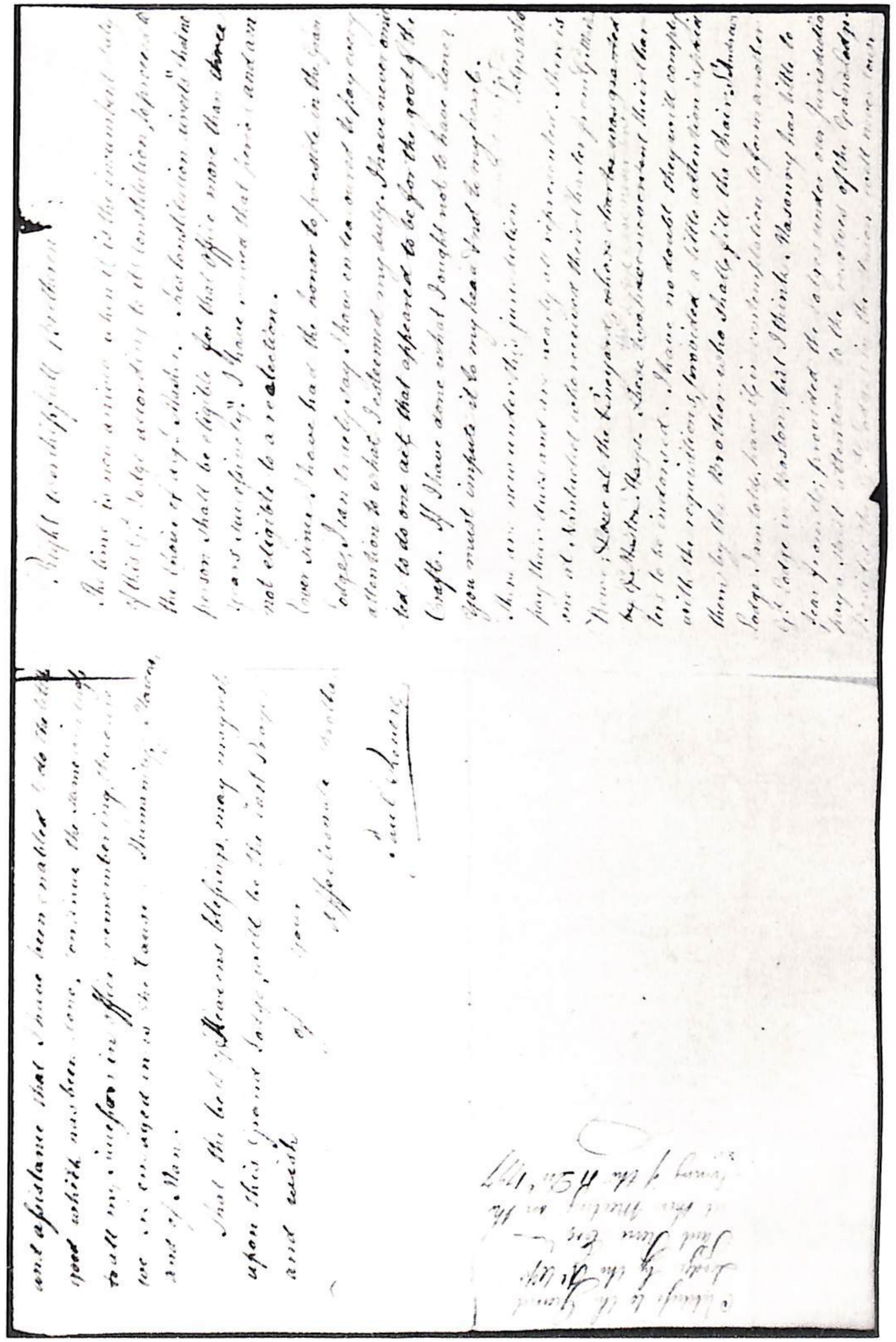
GREEN DRAGON

Replica of the original Green Dragon of the Tavern of that name on Union Street, Boston. Acquired by The Lodge of St. Andrew early in 1764, this building continued to be its meeting place long afterward. Massachusetts Provincial Grand Lodge was organized here under Joseph Warren, by a deputation from the Grand Master of Scotland, 1769. According to tradition, the "Indians" set out from this building for the "Boston Tea Party". The Dragon is made of bronze and measures over three feet from the tip of its tail to its outspread claws.



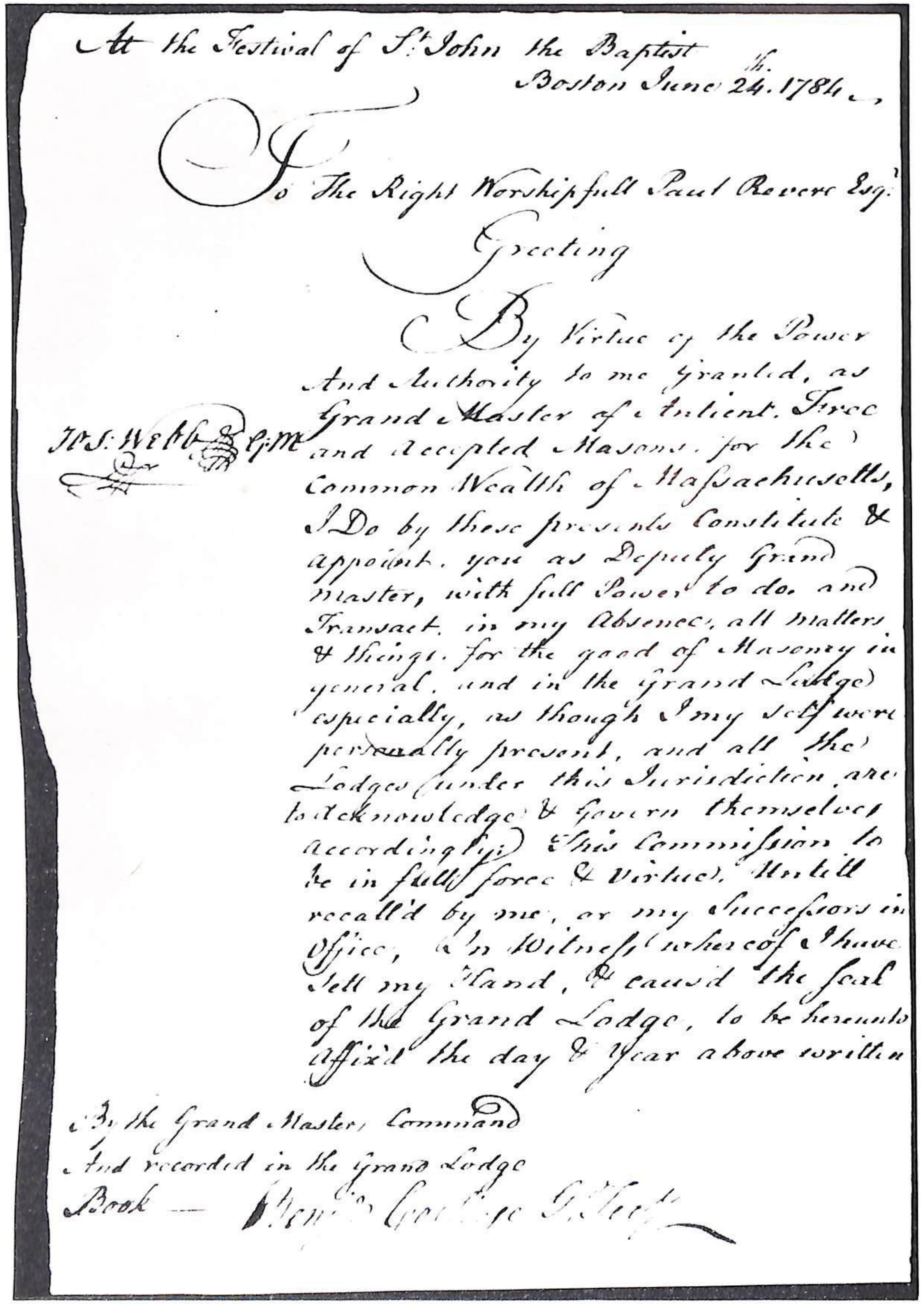
LODGE JEWELS MADE BY PAUL REVERE

Presented to King Solomon's Lodge, Somerville, Massachusetts, soon after its constitution in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1783, by the officers of the lodge who were to wear them. They are still used.



ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT SIGNED BY PAUL REVERE, 1797

In this Address to Grand Lodge, December 11, 1797, Revere notified the brethren that it is necessary to elect a new Grand Master to succeed him, as he has served three years. According to Grand Lodge Constitutions, "no person shall be eligible for that office more than three years successively." Revere was Grand Master in 1795, 1796, and 1797.



At the Festival of St. John the Baptist
Boston June 24th. 1784 —

To The Right Worshipfull Paul Revere Esqr.

Greeting

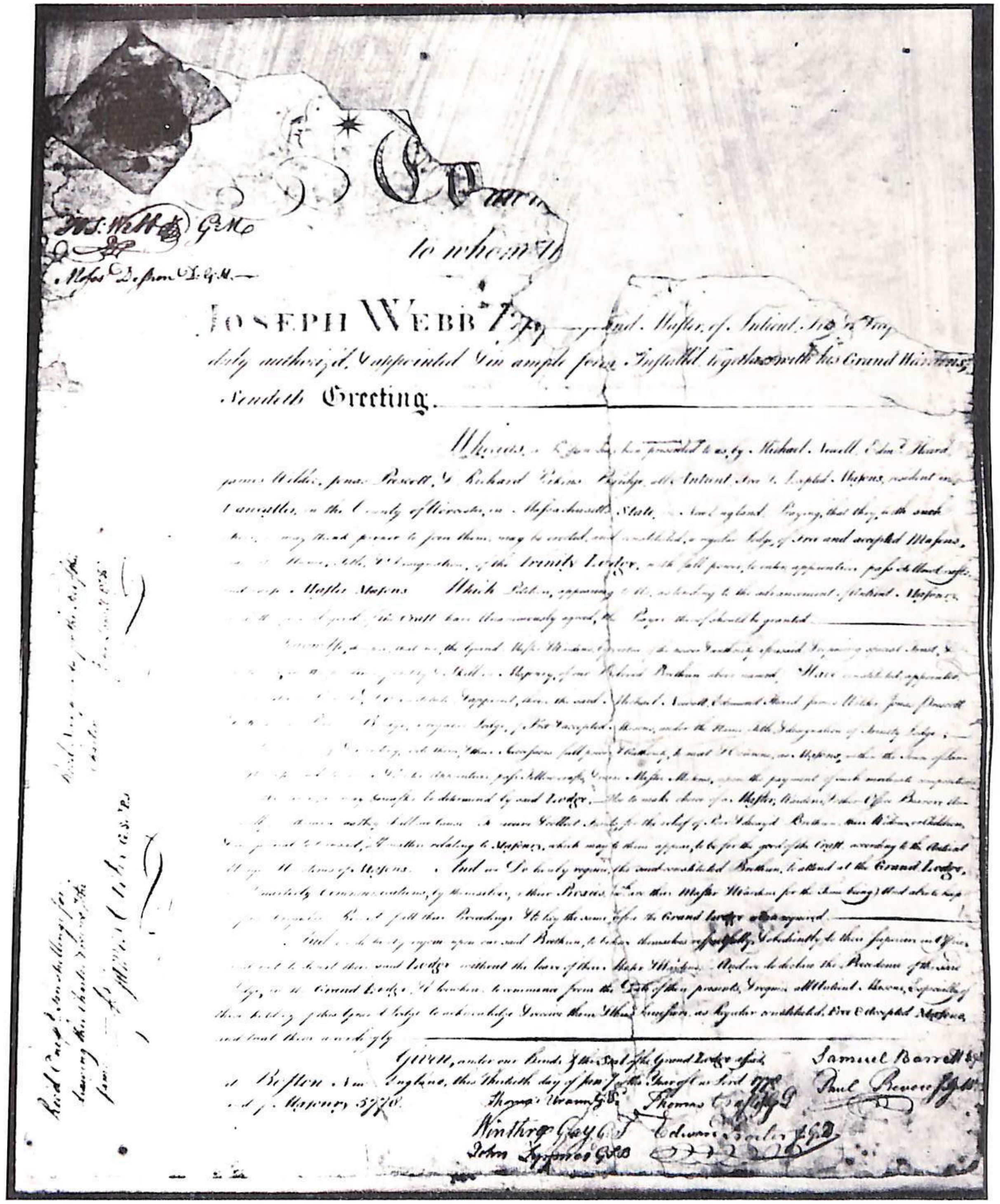
By Virtue of the Power And Authority to me granted, as Grand Master of Antient Free and accepted Masons for the Common Wealth of Massachusetts, I Do by these presents Constitute & appoint you as Deputy Grand Master, with full Power to do and Transact in my Absence, all Matters & things for the good of Masonry in general, and in the Grand Lodge especially, as though I my self were personally present, and all the Lodges under this Jurisdiction are to acknowledge & Govern themselves accordingly. This Commission to be in full force & Virtue, Untill recall'd by me, or my Successors in Office, In Witness whereof I have Sett my Hand, & caus'd the Seal of the Grand Lodge, to be hereunto affix'd the day & Year above written

Jos: Webb G.M.

By the Grand Masters Command
And recorded in the Grand Lodge Book — Benjn. Coolidge G. Secy.

PAUL REVERE'S COMMISSION AS DEPUTY GRAND MASTER

Issued by Joseph Webb, Grand Master, to Paul Revere as Deputy Grand Master, June 24, 1784.



Jos: Webb G.M.

Moses Deshon D.G.M.

to whom th

JOSEPH WEBB Esqr. Grand Master of Antient Free & Accepted Masons duly authoriz'd & appointed & in ample form Install'd together with his Grand Wardens Sendeth Greeting.

Trinity Lodge

Given, under our Hands & the Seal of the Grand Lodge afsd. at Boston New England, this Thirtieth day of Jany. in the Year of our Lord 1778 and of Masonry 5778.

Samuel Barrett

Paul Revere J.G.W.

Thomas Crafts

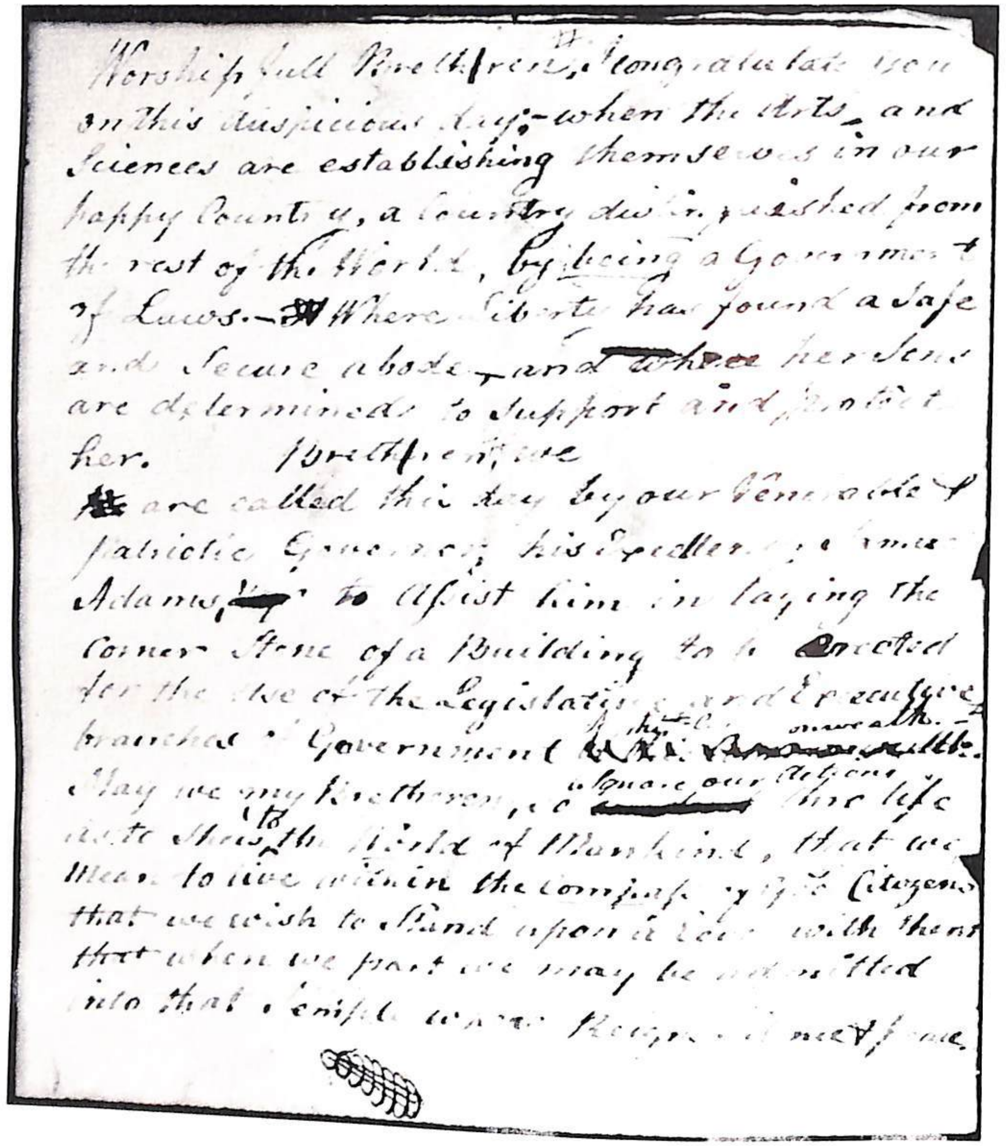
Winthrop Gray

Edward Proctor

John Lowell

CHARTER SIGNED BY PAUL REVERE, 1778

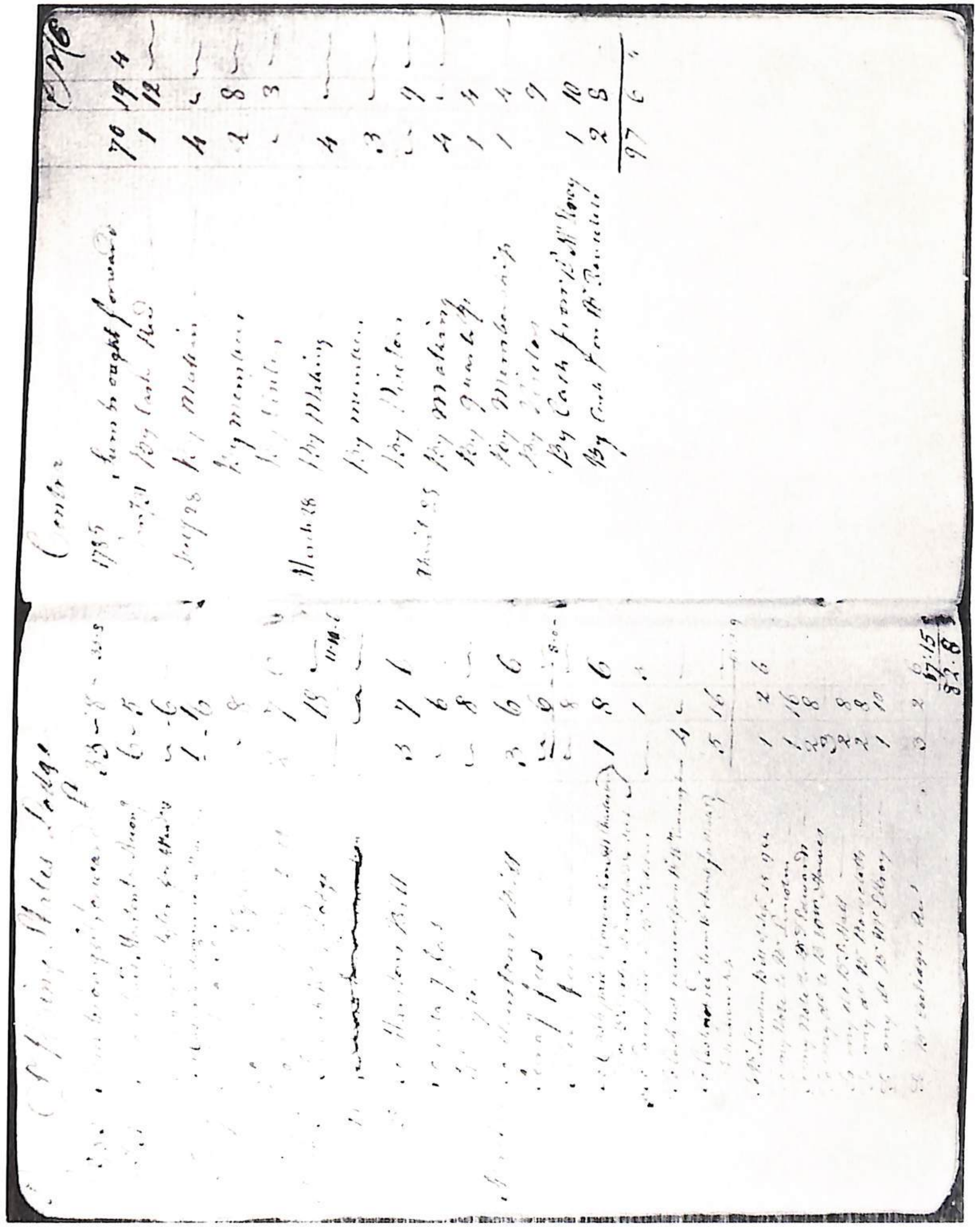
This is the original charter of old Trinity Lodge of Lancaster, Massachusetts, signed by Joseph Webb as Grand Master and Paul Revere as Junior Grand Warden, January 30, 1778. Revere issued charters to 23 Lodges during his three-year term as Grand Master. Nineteen of the Lodges are still working under these charters signed by Paul Revere.



Worshipfull Brethren, I congratulate you
on this auspicious day;—when the Arts, and
Sciences are establishing themselves in our
happy Country, a Country distinguished from
the rest of the World, by being a Government
of Laws.—Where Liberty has found a safe
and Secure abode,—and ~~where~~ her Sons
are determined to Support and protect
her. Brethren, we
are called this day by our Venerable &
patriotic Governor, his Excellency Samuel
Adams, to Assist him in laying the
Corner Stone of a Building to be erected
for the use of the Legislative and Executive
branches of Government of this Commonwealth.
May we my Brethren, so Square our Actions thro life
as to Show to the World of Mankind, that we
mean to live within the Compass of Good Citizens
that we wish to Stand upon a Level with them
that when we part we may be admitted
into that Temple where Reigns Silence & peace.

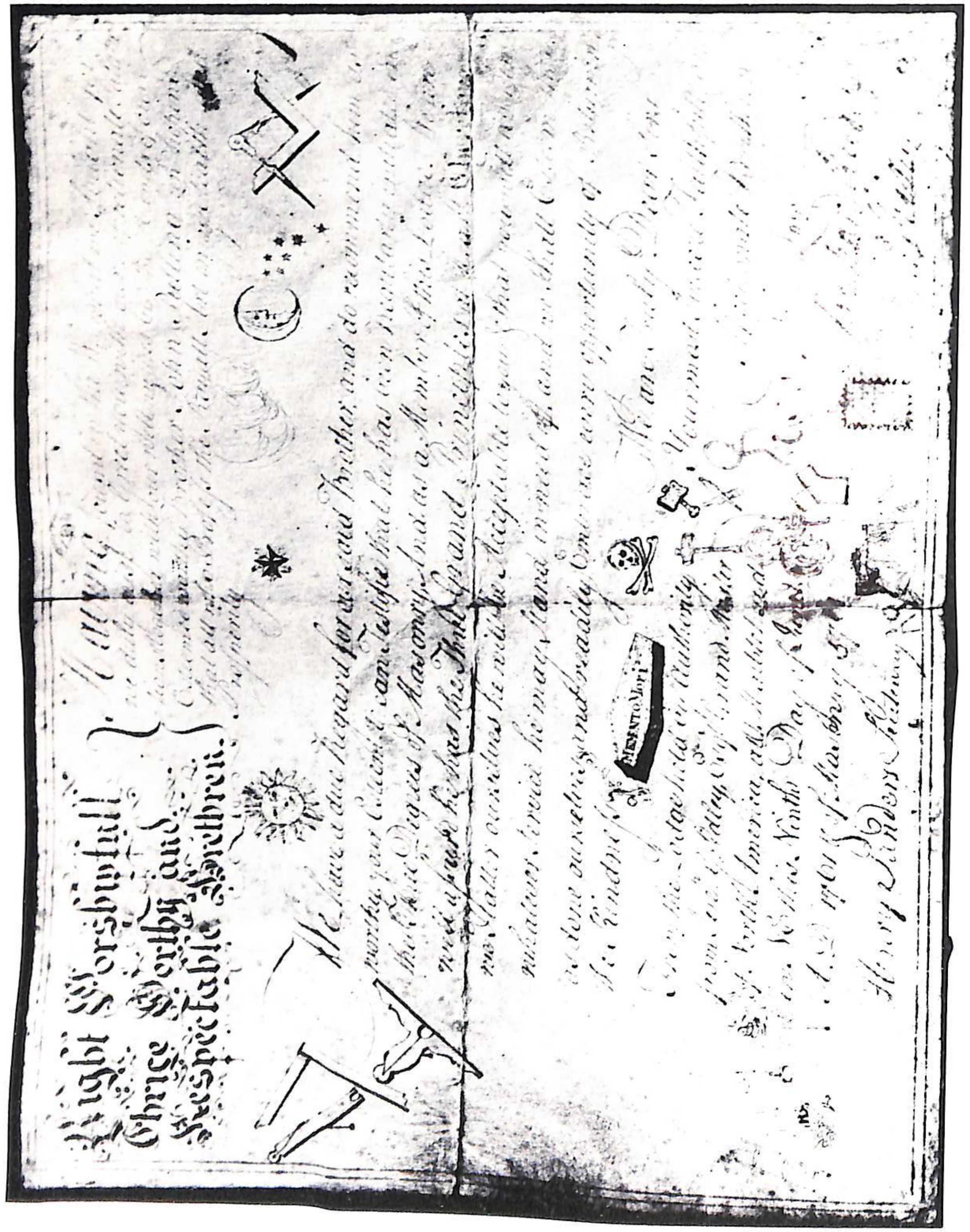
MANUSCRIPT OF ADDRESS BY PAUL REVERE, 1795

Paul Revere laid the cornerstone of the State House in Boston, July 4, 1795. This short document is the original draft of his address on that occasion.



PAUL REVERE'S PERSONAL ACCOUNT BOOK, 1784–1793

Revere kept a record of his personal accounts, as well as the financial accounts of Rising States Lodge (previously known as St. Andrew's Lodge), when he was its first Treasurer, 1784–1785.



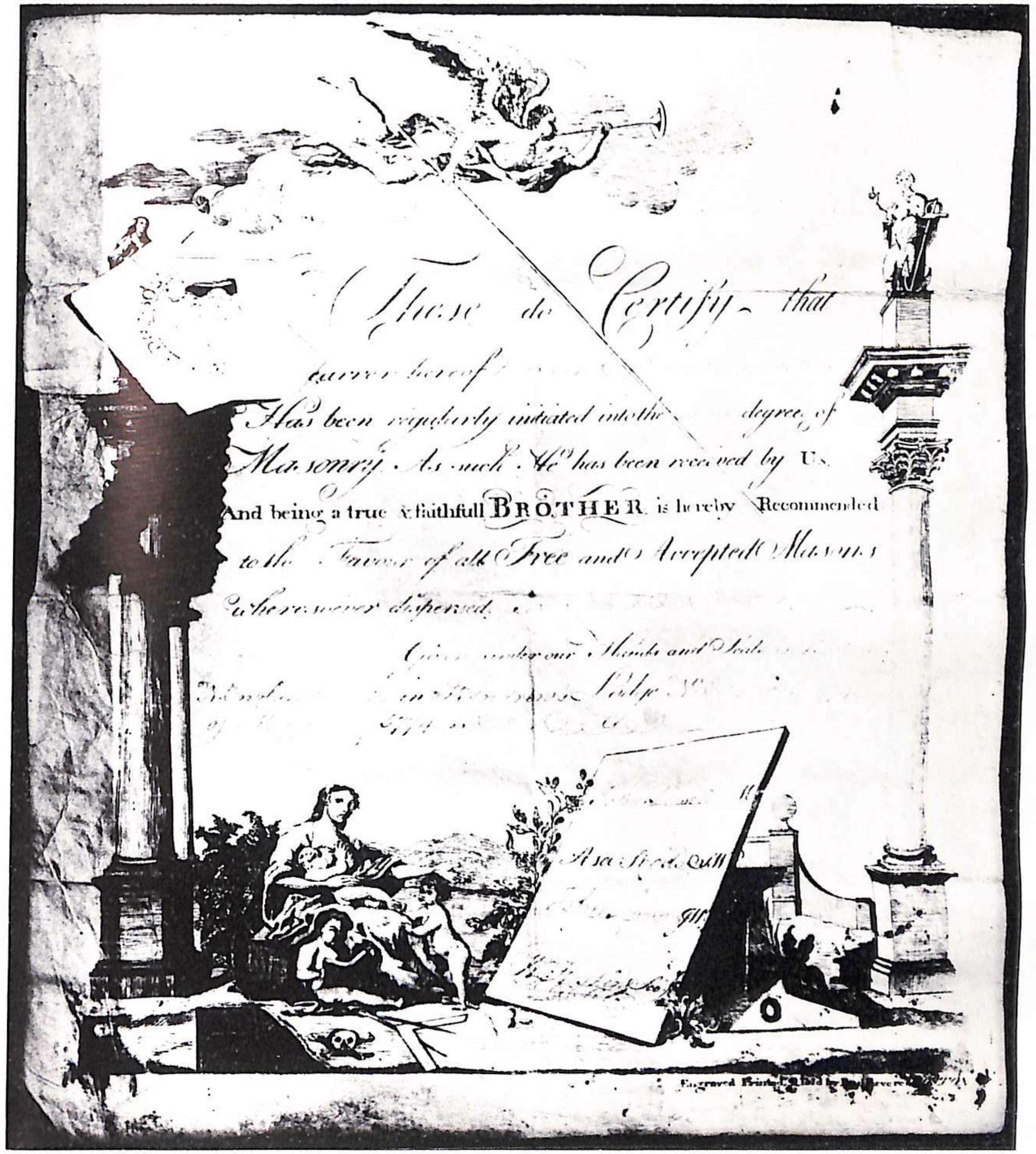
Right Worshipfull, Thrice Worthy and Respectable Brethren.

JOHN PULLING'S MASONIC CERTIFICATE, 1761

This parchment certificate from "The Lodge at Marblehead," now Philanthropic Lodge, is a most interesting and valuable Masonic document. It was issued to John Pulling, Jr., who, according to some authorities, hung the lanterns on the night of April 18, 1775, in the belfry of the Old North Church, Boston, at the request of his boyhood friend, brother Mason, and fellow-laborer in the cause of liberty, Paul Revere, thus giving the signal which sent Revere on his memorable ride to Lexington.

MASONIC CERTIFICATES ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY PAUL REVERE

Clarence S. Brigham, Director of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts, in his scholarly work, "Paul Revere's Engravings", states that Revere undoubtedly copied from English sources when designing his Masonic certificates. The copper plates for his Masonic certificates, notifications, and summonses, which he made over a period of about 20 years, differ slightly in design, size, and imprint.



These do Certify that

bearer hereof

Has been regularly initiated into the degree of

Masonry. As such He has been received by Us.

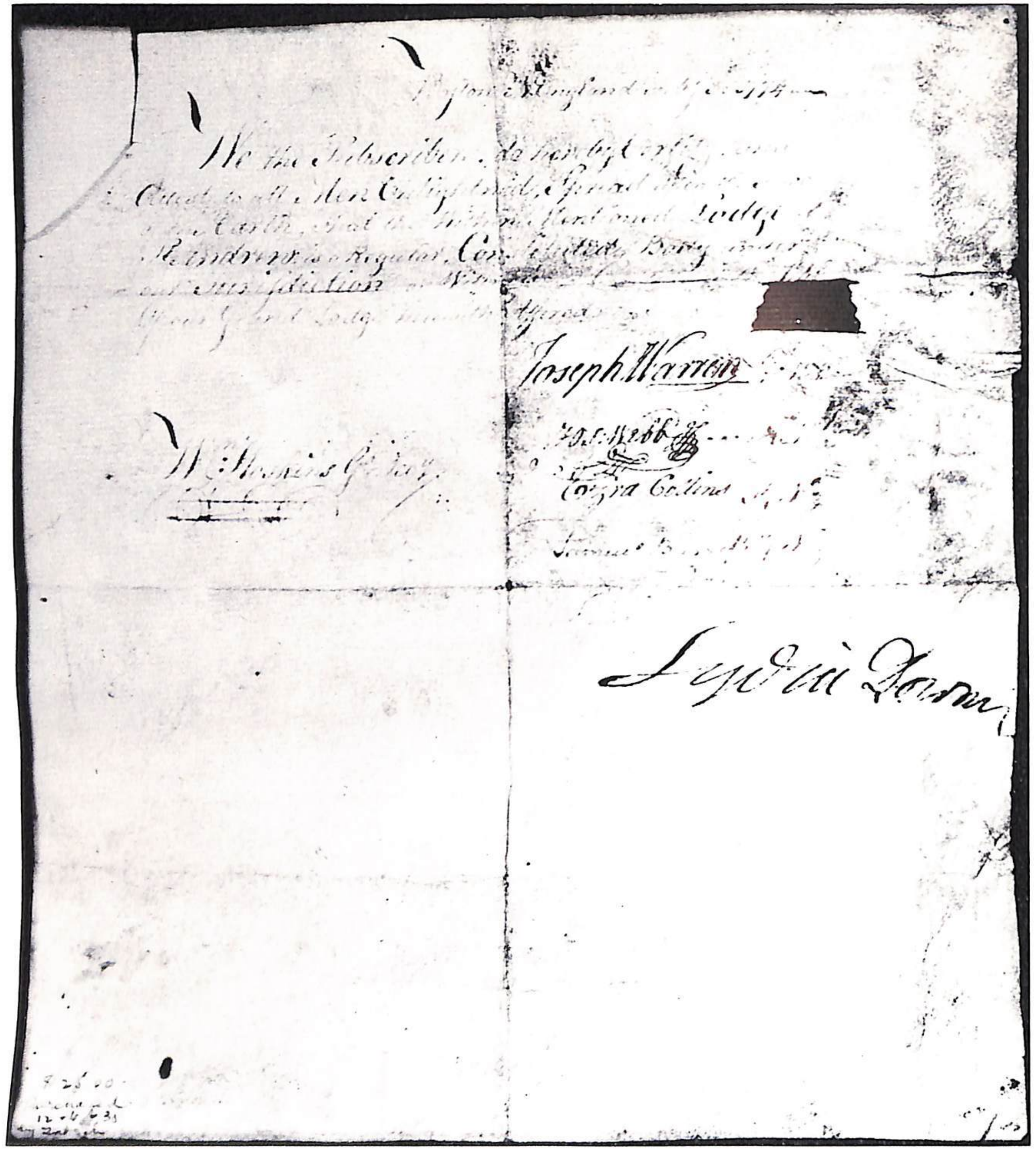
And being a true & faithfull BROTHER, is hereby Recommended

to the Favour of all Free and Accepted Masons

wheresoever dispersed.

Given under our Hands and Seals

Large parchment Master Mason Diploma issued to Capt. Shubal Downes by St. Andrew's Lodge No. 82 (Scottish register), Boston, February 3, 1774.



Boston New England [illegible] 1774

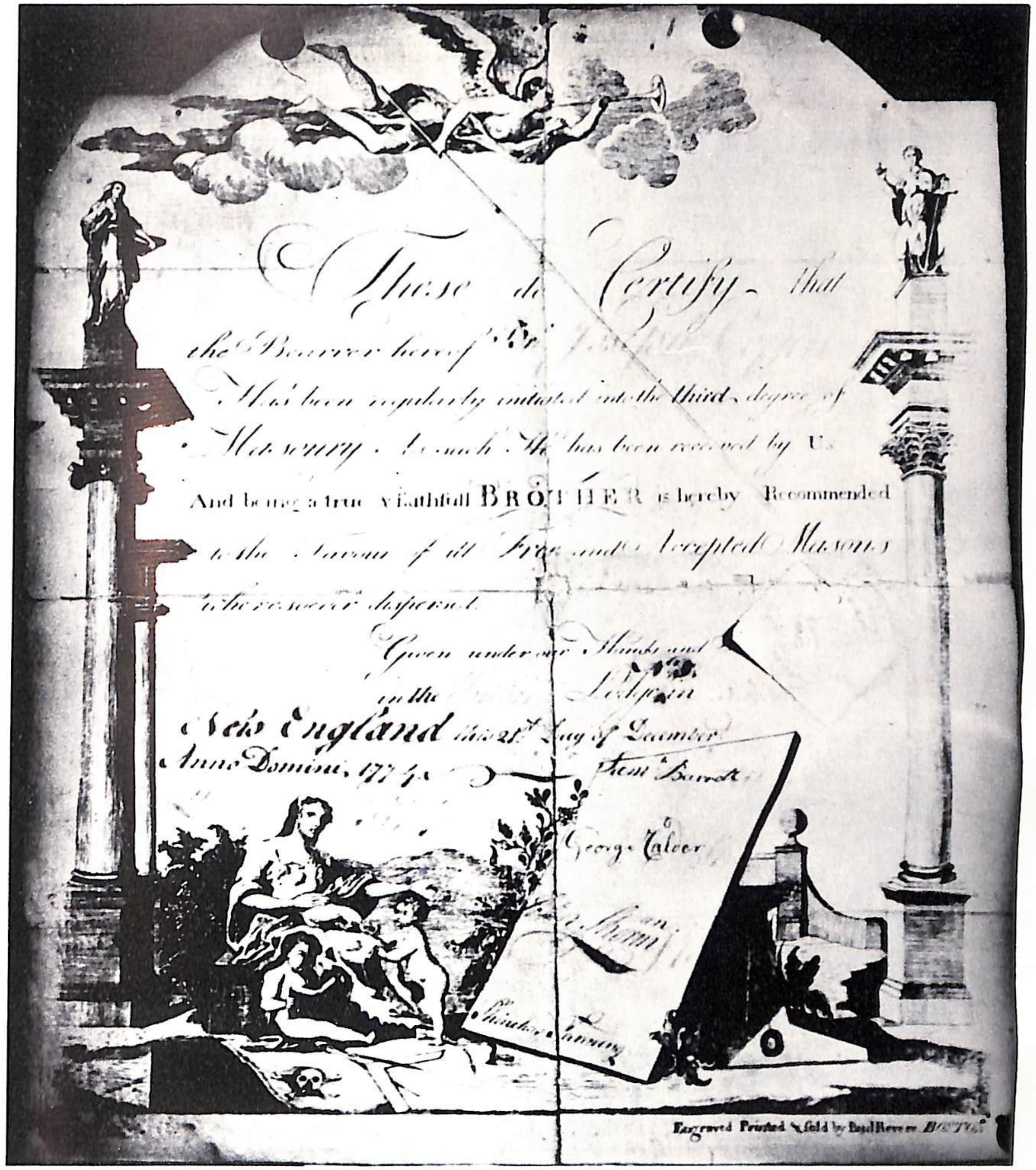
We the Subscribers do hereby Certify [illegible]
Attest to all Men [illegible] spread [illegible]
[illegible] Earth, that the [illegible] Lodge [illegible]
St. Andrew is a Regular Con[illegible] Body [illegible]
our Jurisdiction [illegible]
[illegible] Grand Lodge [illegible]

Joseph Warren

[illegible] Webb

Ezra Collins

On the back is a certification signed by Joseph Warren, Grand Master, and other Grand Lodge officers, that the Lodge of St. Andrew is a "Regular, Constituted Body under our Jurisdiction," (Massachusetts *Provincial* Grand Lodge).



These do Certify that the Bearer hereof Br. [illegible] Has been regularly initiated into the third degree of Masonry & as such He has been received by Us And being a true & faithfull BROTHER is hereby Recommended to the Favour of all Free and Accepted Masons wheresoever dispersed.

Given under our Hands and [illegible] in the [illegible] Lodge in New England this 21st Day of December Anno Domini, 1774.

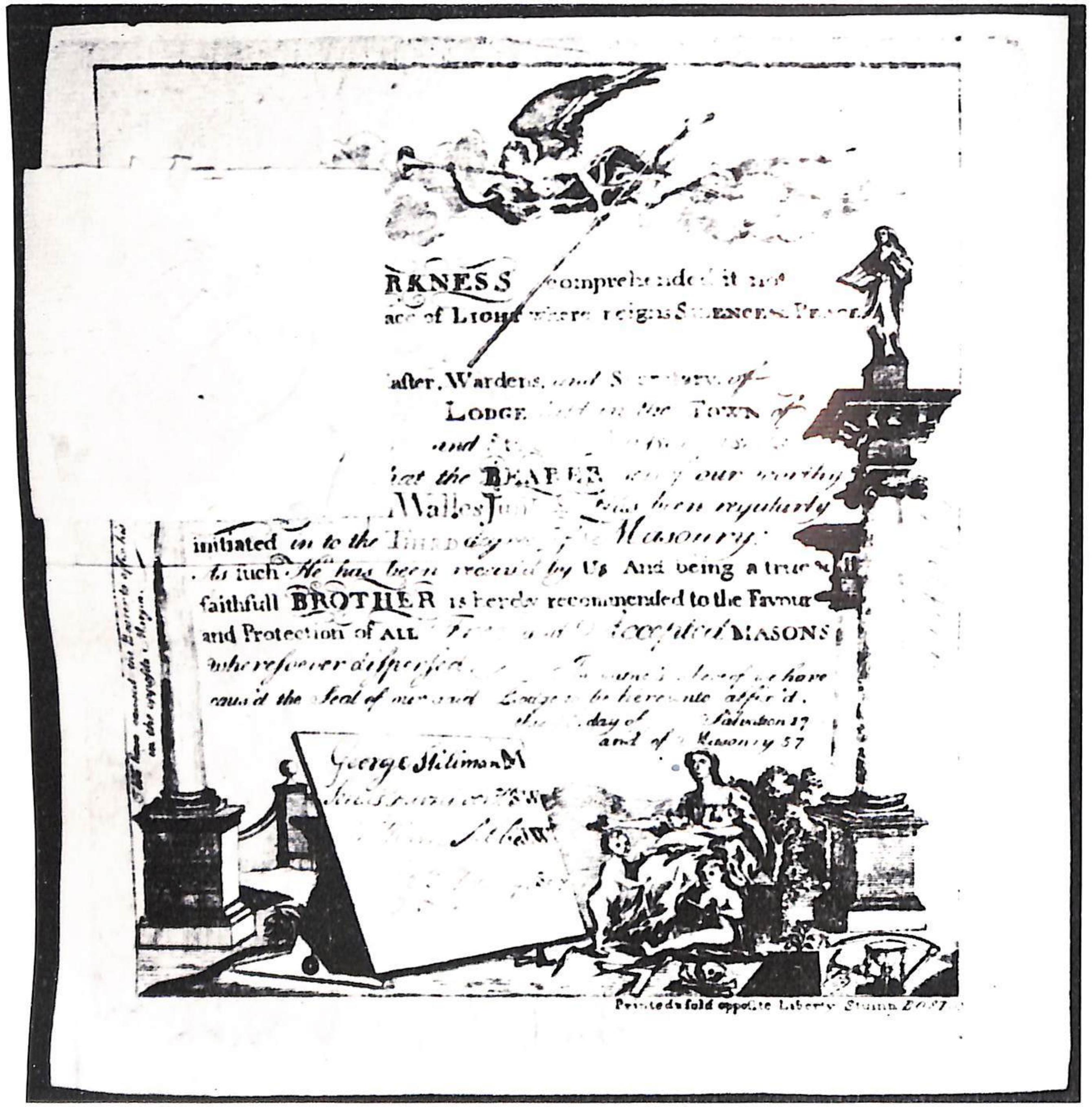
[illegible] Barrett

George Taber

[illegible]

Engraved Printed & Sold by Paul Revere BOSTON

Laid paper Certificate engraved by Paul Revere and issued to Joseph Coffin by Union Lodge No. 5, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, December 21, 1774.



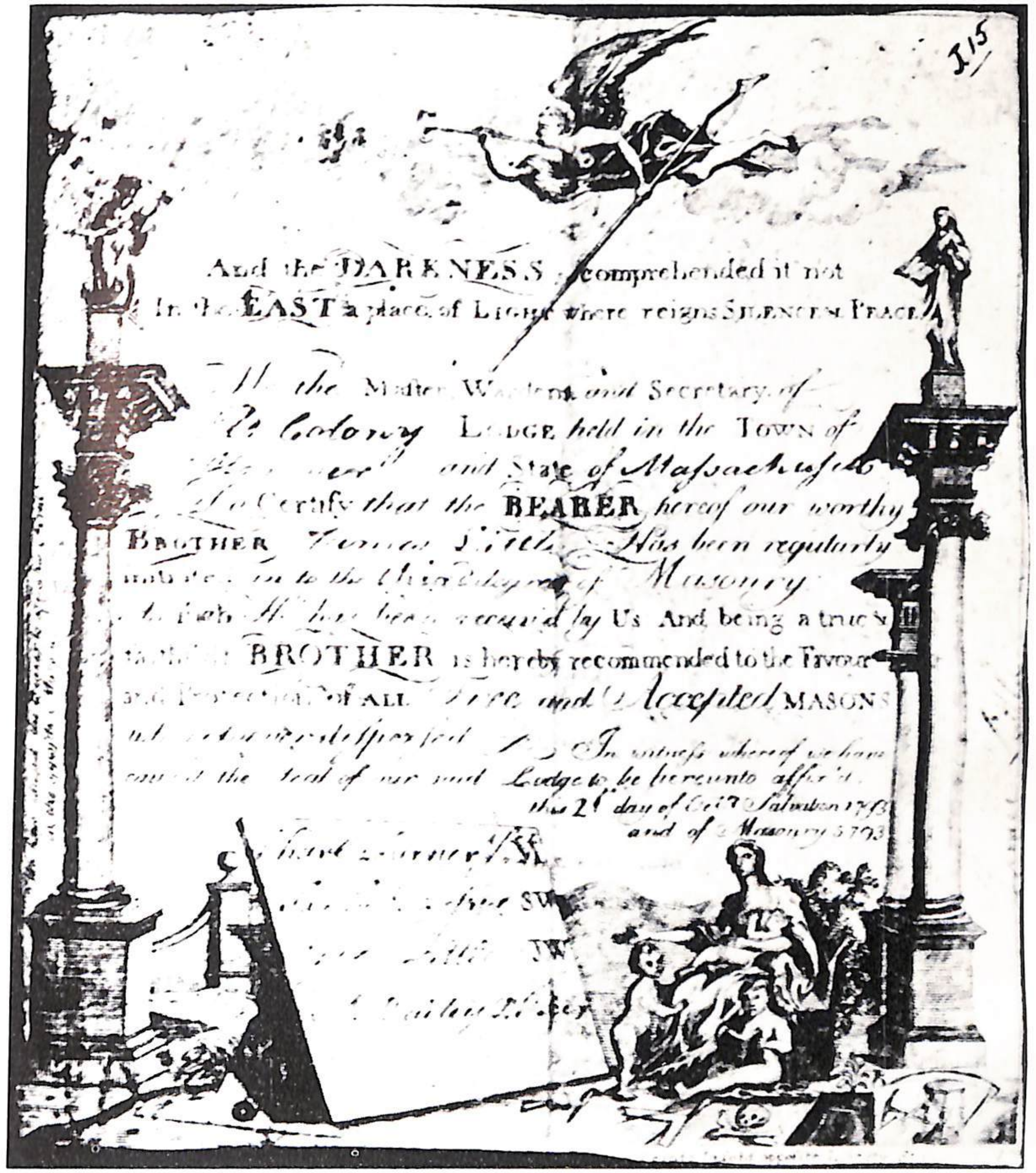
RKNESS comprehended it not
ace of Light where reigns Silence & Peace.

aster, Wardens, and S[illegible] of
Lodge [illegible] in the Town of
and [illegible]
at the BEARER [illegible] our worthy
Walles Jun [illegible] been regularly
initiated in to the Third degree of Masonry
As such He has been received by Us And being a true &
faithfull BROTHER is hereby recommended to the Favour
and Protection of ALL Free and Accepted MASONS
wheresoever dispersed. [illegible] In witness whereof we have
caus'd the Seal of our said Lodge to be hereunto affix'd.
the [illegible] day of [illegible] Salvation 17
and of Masonry 57

George Stillman M

Printed & sold opposite Liberty Stump BOST[illegible]

Parchment Master Mason Diploma issued to Joseph Walles, Jr. of Warren Lodge, Machias, Mass. (now Maine), June 25, 1785.



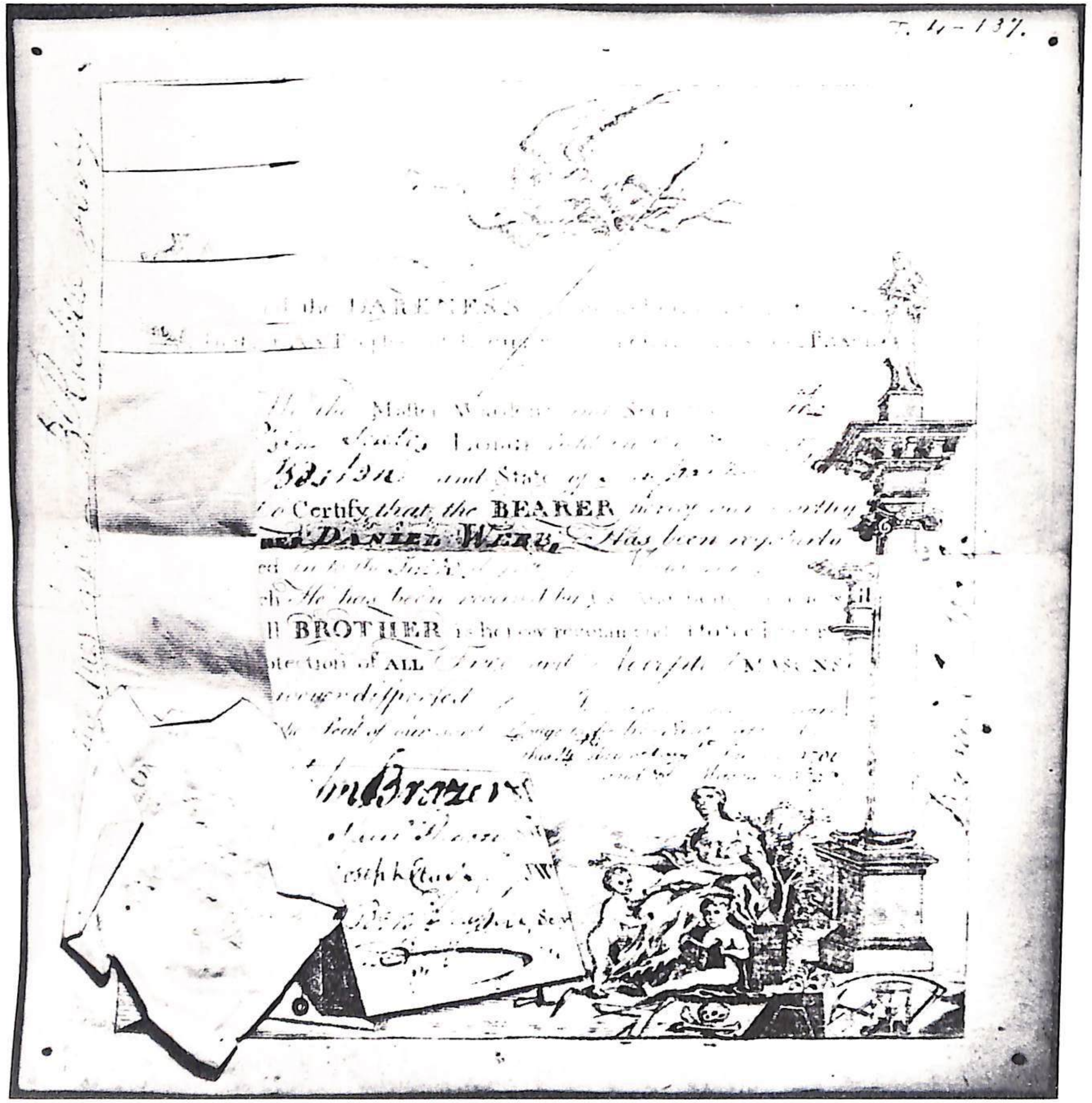
J15

And the DARKNESS comprehended it not
In the EAST a place of Light where reigns Silence & Peace.

We the Master, Wardens and Secretary of
Old Colony Lodge held in the Town of
Hanover and State of Massachusetts
Do Certify that the BEARER hereof our worthy
Brother James Little Has been regularly
initiated in to the Third degree of Masonry
As such He has been received by Us And being a true &
faithfull BROTHER is hereby recommended to the Favour
and Protection of ALL Free and Accepted MASONS
wheresoever dispersed. In witness whereof we have
caus'd the Seal of our said Lodge to be hereunto affix'd
this 21 day of Oct. Salvation 1793
and of Masonry 5793

Turner M

Parchment Master Mason Diploma issued to James Little by Old Colony Lodge, Hanover, Massachusetts, October 21, 1793.

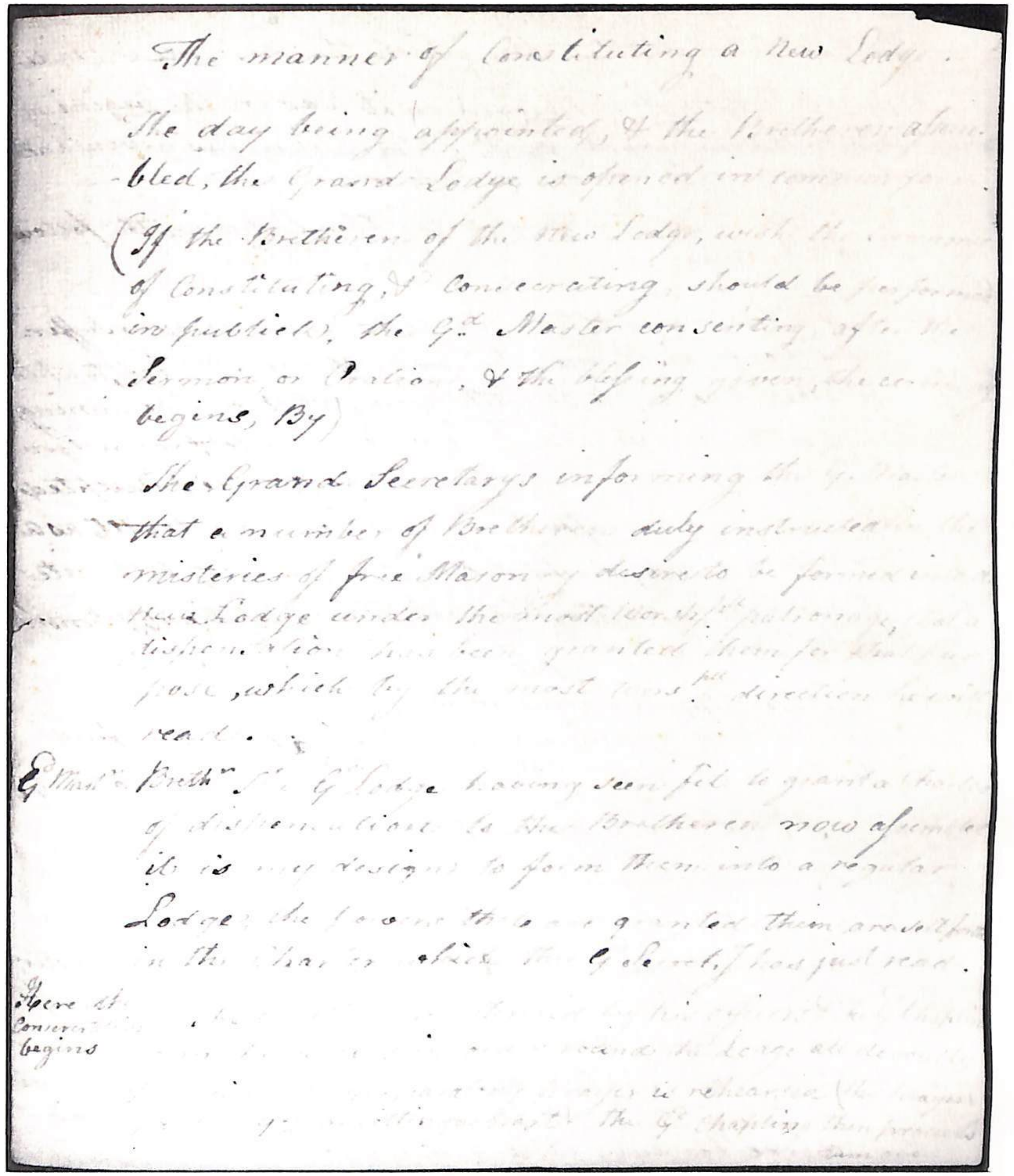


T. 4-137.

[illegible] DARKNESS [illegible]

[illegible] the Master Wardens and Secretary of the Rising States Lodge [illegible] Boston and State of [illegible] Certify that the BEARER [illegible] DANIEL WEBB, Has been [illegible] He has been received [illegible] BROTHER [illegible] protection of ALL Free and Accepted MASONS [illegible] 1796 [illegible]

Parchment Master Mason Diploma issued by Rising States Lodge, Boston, to Daniel Webb, August 14, 1796. Signed by Paul Revere as Senior Warden.



The manner of Constituting a New Lodge.

The day being appointed, & the Brethren assembled, the Grand Lodge is opened in common form.

(If the Brethren of the New Lodge, wish the ceremony of Constituting, & Consecrating, should be performed in publick, the Gd. Master consenting, after the Sermon or Oration, & the blessing given, the ceremony begins, By)

The Grand Secretarys informing the Gd. Master that a number of Brethren duly instructed in the misteries of free Masonry desire to be formed into a new Lodge under the most Worshl. patronage, that a dispensation has been granted them for that purpose, which by the most Worsl. direction he will read.

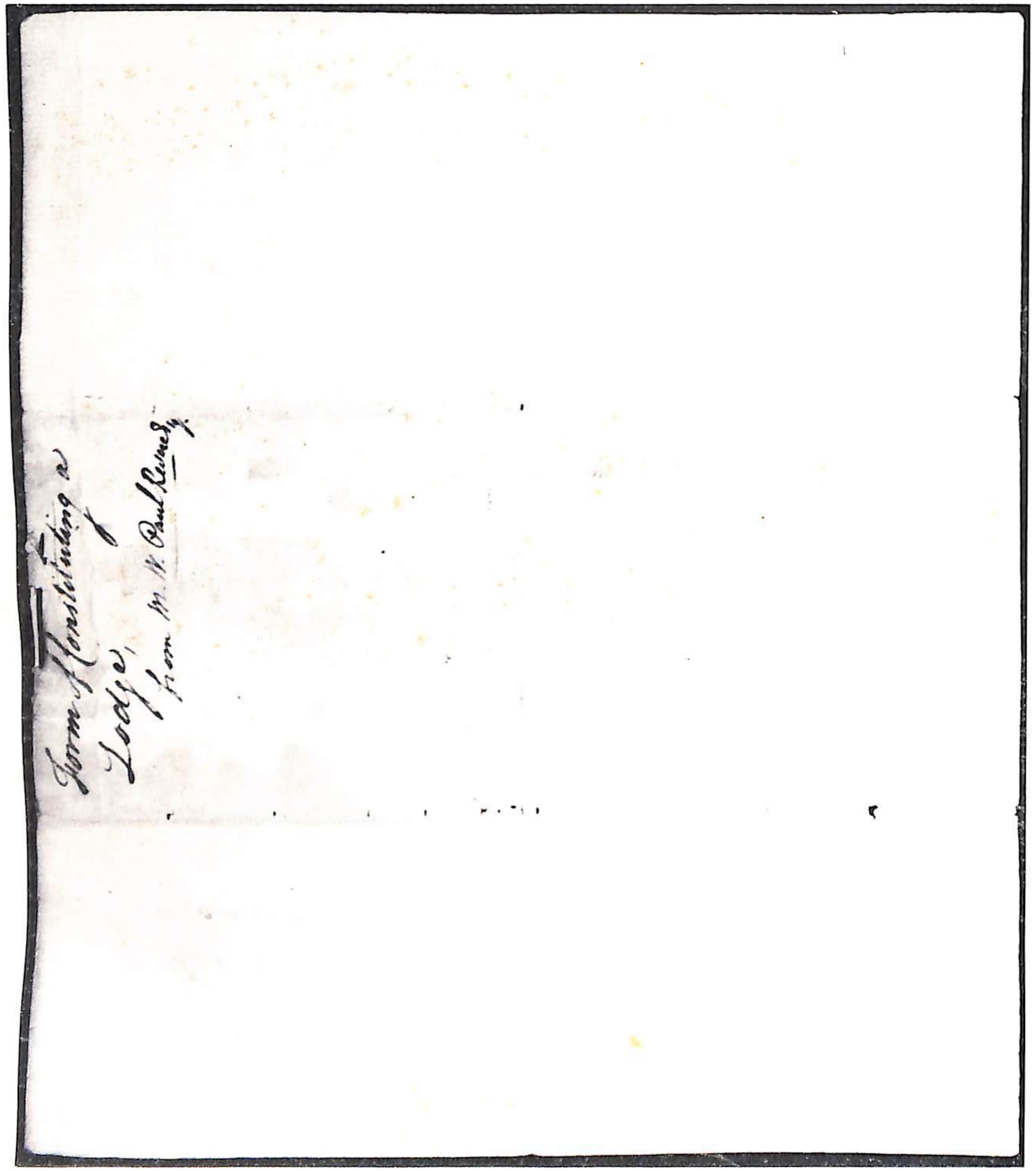
Gd. Mastr. Brethr. The Gd. Lodge having seen fit to grant a Charter of dispensation to the Brethren now assembled, it is my design to form them into a regular Lodge, the powers they are granted them are set forth in the Charter which the Gd. Secretary has just read.

Here the Consecration begins

[illegible] by his officers [illegible] round the Lodge [illegible] is rehearsed (the [illegible]) [illegible] The Gd. Chaplain then proceeds

REVERE MANUSCRIPT

First and last pages of an 8-page manuscript written by M.W. Paul Revere, Grand Master, on the Manner of Constituting a New Lodge. The "page 192" in the last line of the first page refers to the Massachusetts Book of Constitutions, compiled by the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., and printed by Isaiah Thomas in 1792.



Form Constituting a
Lodge,
from M. W. Paul Revere Esq.

M. W. JOSEPH WARREN

PATRIOT, PHYSICIAN, GRAND MASTER, BELOVED CITIZEN

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION
700 Tenth St. N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

January 15, 1957

M. W. JOSEPH WARREN

PATRIOT, PHYSICIAN, GRAND MASTER, BELOVED CITIZEN

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION
700 Tenth St. N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

ERRATA

Page 5 Fourth line, change "public" to "private."

Revise last sentence on page to read: "He was passed on November 2, 1761. He was raised in Saint Andrew's Masters' Lodge November 28, 1765."

Page 6 Beginning of first sentence, insert the words "He was dropped for non-attendance, but," and change "On" to "on."

Page 8 This page should show the first Warren Monument pictured on page 10 and the following revised label, explanation and text relating to it:

First Warren Monument on Bunker Hill

This drawing was made by Bro. Abel Bowen from the Monument itself after it was altered in 1795, and before it was removed from the hill. The Model, which was placed in the present Bunker Hill Monument in 1845, was made from this sketch.

Above is pictured the original Monument erected in 1794 on Bunker Hill by King Solomon's Lodge of Charlestown (now of Somerville), Massachusetts, in memory of Major General Joseph Warren and his associates who were slain there June 17, 1775.

It consisted of a plain Tuscan pillar of wood, 18 feet high, on top of which was a gilt urn bearing the initials and age of Joseph Warren and the Masonic square and compasses. It was originally supported on a brick platform 2 feet high and 8 feet square, and was enclosed by a wooden fence to protect it from injury. On the stone tablet was the following inscription:

Erected A.D. MDCCXCIV,
by King Solomon's Lodge of Free-Masons,
constituted at Charlestown 1783,
In Memory of
Major General Joseph Warren
and his Associates who were slain
on this Memorable Spot, June 17, 1775.

It became necessary in 1795 to repair the pedestal of the Monument, as it had become injured, and certain alterations were made at the time. The pedestal was raised to a height of 8 feet, and a new tablet of suitable proportions, bearing an additional inscription, all but the last line of which appears on the Model, was placed upon it. The additional lines were:

"None but they who set a just value upon the blessings of Liberty are worthy to enjoy her
In vain we toiled: in vain we fought; we bled in vain if you our offspring want valor to repel the assaults of her invaders!"
Charlestown Settled 1628: Burnt 1775: Rebuilt 1776.
The enclosed land given by Hon. James Russell.

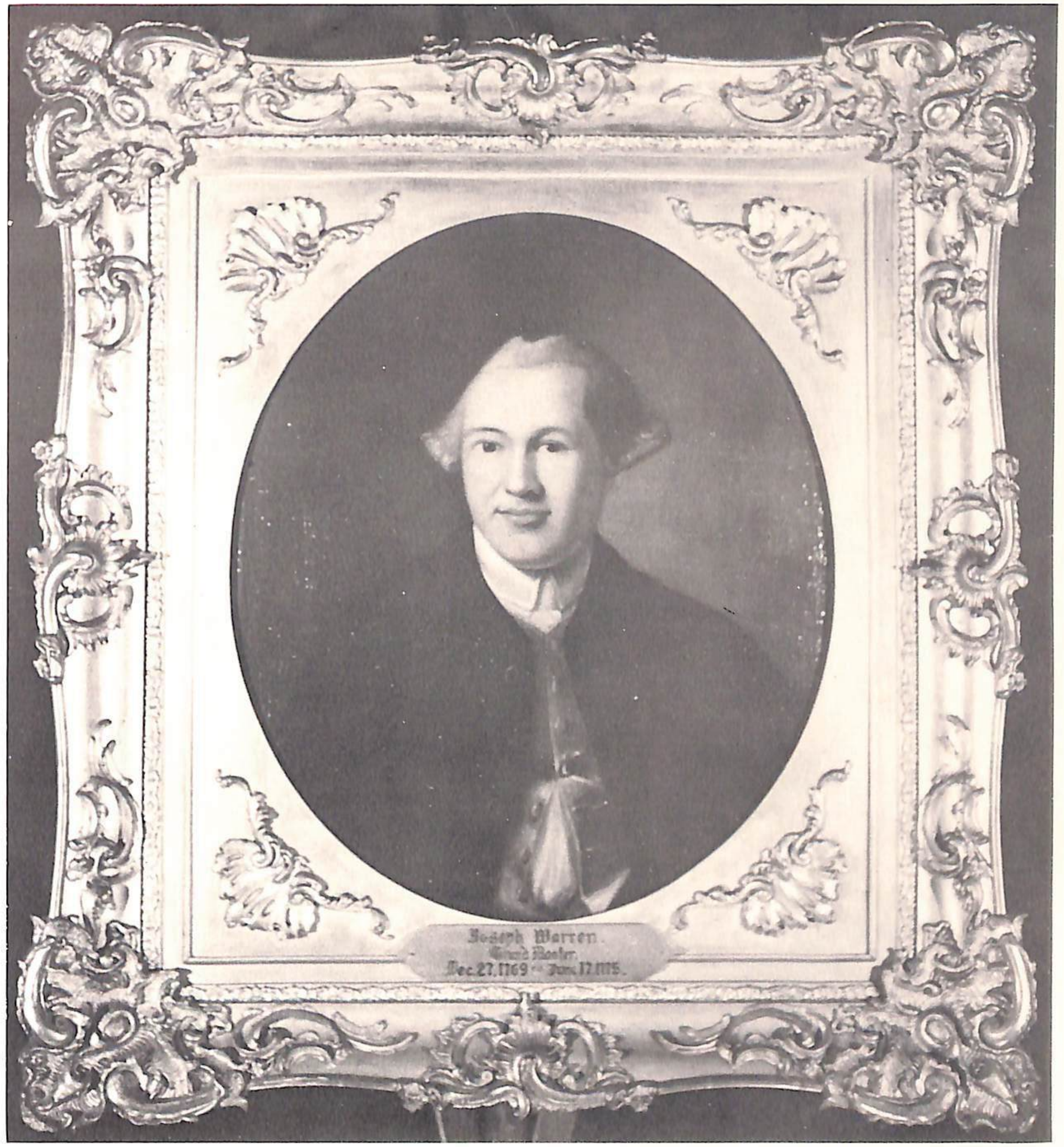
In 1823 the Bunker Hill Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting a more imposing and enduring memorial of the Battle. In 1826 the Lodge voted to present their Monument and the land on which it stood to the Association, but before their plan could be carried out, the Monument was destroyed by vandals.

The small slate tablet bearing the inscription at the base of the Monument was lost for many years. It was found in the summer of 1885 in the neighboring Town of Arlington, where it had been used as a grave marker. The stone was finally returned to King Solomon's Lodge and eventually installed in the stairway of the present Masonic Apartments in Somerville.

Page 9 Substitute the following paragraphs for text under photographs of tablet:

Pictured above are two views of the slate tablet from the first Monument erected on Bunker Hill in 1794 by King Solomon's Lodge of Charlestown (now of Somerville), Massachusetts, on the spot where General Joseph Warren and his associates were killed June 17, 1775.

The tablet was lost for many years. According to the original records of King Solomon's Lodge (February 23, 1886), when the pedestal of the Monument was repaired and altered early in 1795, the stone came into the possession of Hon. James Russell of Charlestown, the donor of the land on which the Monument stood. In 1811 he built a tomb in West Cambridge (now Arlington), where his sons


Joseph Warren
Grand Master
Dec. 27. 1769 to Jun. 17. 1775.

JOSEPH WARREN PORTRAIT

The portrait of General Joseph Warren, which hangs in the 5th floor corridor of the Grand Lodge Temple in Boston, is an unidentified copy of the portrait done for Governor Hancock by the distinguished artist, John Singleton Copley.

FOREWORD

Two hundred years ago Lord Chesterfield denominated history as "only a confused heap of facts". He was right, of course, if confusion and facts are all that are offered the student!

Emerson saw more truly: "There is properly no history; only biography!" he stated.

Masonic history has suffered greatly from the amateur historian who has been meticulous in gathering his "confused heap of facts" and forgetting that the heart of history is men; men's thoughts, philosophies, morals, beliefs and acts.

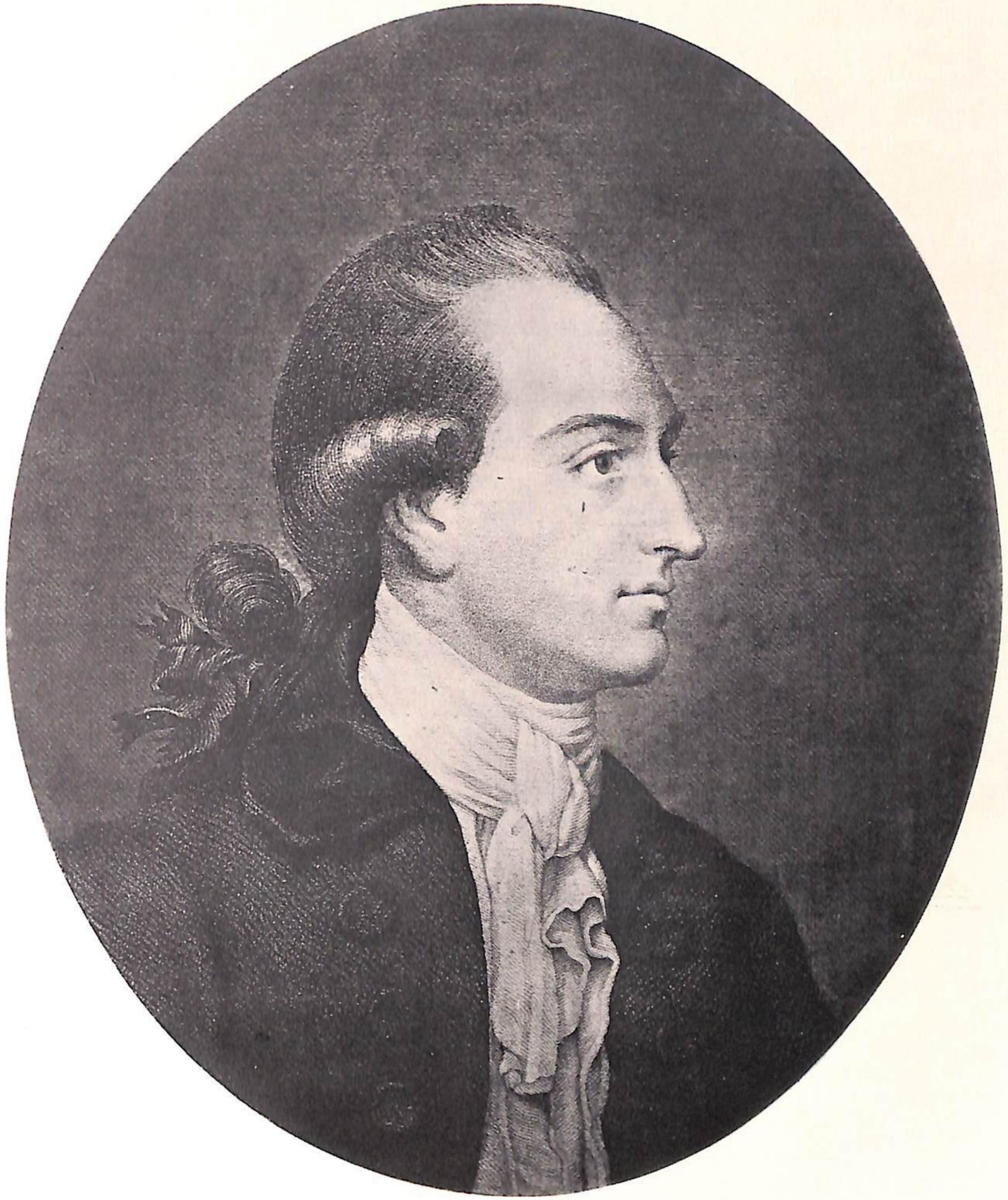
Our country has produced many remarkable characters; leaders of men. The United States is the result of the leadership and the thinking of its great men. Without Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Franklin, Marshall and a hundred others, we could hardly have become what we are.

The same may be said of American Freemasonry. It is the product not only of the Ancient Craft as it came down to us, but of the thinking—and the devotion—of leaders of men who were also leaders of Freemasonry.

Too often these are shadowed in one great event. Paul Revere (see Digest, January, 1956) is infinitely more than "a hurry of hoofs in the village street". Joseph Warren is much more than a patriot who, while commissioned as an officer, fought as a private and died in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

It is in the hope to make this great man, Grand Master, patriot, physician and American come to life as a whole man and Mason, not merely the ghost of one who died to begin the Revolution, that these pages are offered the Masonic public.

Editor



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WARREN IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

JOSEPH WARREN

Abstracted from the Grand Lodge Proceedings of Massachusetts, June 14, 1916

Joseph Warren was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1741. He graduated at Harvard College in 1759. During 1760, he was employed as a teacher in a public school in Roxbury and next year commenced the study of medicine under Doctor Lloyd, an eminent physician. Warren began to practice in 1763 and is said to have distinguished himself at once. In 1764, smallpox prevailed extensively in Boston and he was very successful in treating it.

He began to take an active part in political affairs, and his letters to public men and his newspaper essays soon attracted the attention of the government. They were remarkable for clearness of thought, terseness of statement, and cogency of argument. In 1774, he represented the town of Boston in the Provincial Congress and next year was elected its President. Here he manifested extraordinary powers of mind and a peculiar fitness for the guidance and government of men in times of difficulty and danger.

Congress was then sitting at Watertown. Upon its daily adjournment, he hastened to the military camp to participate with the soldiers in drills and to encourage them by example.

The Provincial Congress offered him the appointment of Surgeon General, but he declined it and accepted a Commission as Major General, dated only three days before the Battle of Bunker Hill.

On the night of the 16th of June, 1775, he presided over the Colonial Congress which continued in session a great part of the night. Early in the morning of June 17th, he visited a patient in Dedham and left her saying that he must go to Charlestown to get a shot at the British and would return for her confinement, almost hourly expected. He arrived at Bunker Hill a few moments before the first attack of the British troops. There he refused to take command when offered it by Putnam and Prescott, seized a musket, and fought as a private. His reluctance to obey the order to retreat resulted in his death as he was only a few rods from the redoubt when the British obtained full possession. He was instantly killed by a bullet in the head. He was buried in a shallow grave on the field.

Immediately after the evacuation of Boston, April 6, 1776, his Masonic brethren searched for the body. The spot indicated by an eyewitness of his death was at the brow of a hill, and near the head of the grave was an acacia tree. Upon the removal of the earth which appeared to have been recently disturbed, they found the body of their Grand Master. They conveyed the body to the State House in Boston, and on the 8th an oration was delivered over his remains by Perez Morton, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge. After the funeral ceremonies, the remains were deposited in a tomb in the Granary Burying Ground where they remained for nearly fifty years. In 1825, his remains were found, identified, deposited in a box of hardwood, designated by a silver plate, and placed in the Warren Tomb under St. Paul's Church, Boston. A number of years later they were again removed and found their final resting place in Forest Hills Cemetery.

King Solomon's Lodge (then of Charlestown, now of Somerville), in December, 1794, erected and dedicated a monument to his memory, a Tuscan pillar eighteen feet high, resting upon a platform eight feet in height, eight feet square, and fenced. On the top of the pillar was a gilt urn with the initials and age of General Warren enclosed within the square and compasses. The dedicatory services and procession were elaborate. The Lodge kept the monument in repair until March 8, 1825, when they voted to present the land and monument to the Bunker Hill Monument Association upon condition that there should be placed within the walls of the monument the Association was about to erect, a suitable memorial of the ancient pillar to perpetuate that early patriotic act of the Masonic Fraternity.

In fulfillment of that condition, King Solomon's Lodge on June 24, 1845, placed within Bunker Hill Monument an exact model in marble of the original monument. The public ceremonies were conducted by the Grand Lodge. An interesting feature was the presentation of the working tools to the Grand Master, Augustus Peabody, by Past Grand Master John Soley, who fifty years before had dedicated the first monument. The cornerstone of the present monument was laid with Masonic ceremonies on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, under the direction of Grand Master John Abbot, assisted by Lafayette. The completion of the monument was celebrated on June 17, 1843, the Masonic portion of the procession being under the direction of King Solomon's Lodge.

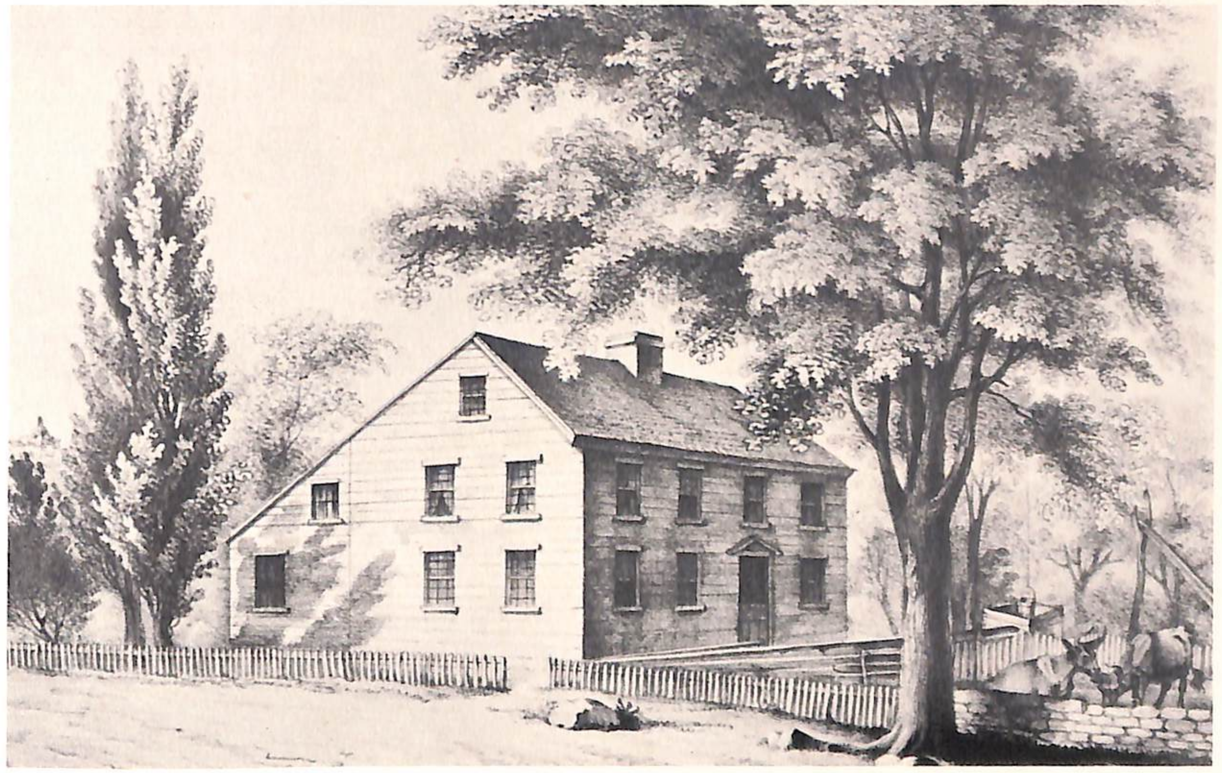
On that occasion, Past Grand Master Benjamin Russell, a soldier of the Revolution, wore the Masonic apron of General Warren. On June 17, 1857, John T. Heard, Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Officers and two thousand brethren, inaugurated a statue of General Warren in the presence of about five thousand persons.

Warren was initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston, September 30, 1761. He was passed on November 2, but there is no record of his raising.

On November 14, 1765, the lodge voted unanimously that Doctor Joseph Warren be re-admitted a member of the lodge. He was elected Master in 1769. In December of that year, he received from the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master of Masons in Scotland, a Commission dated May 30, 1769, appointing him Grand Master of Masons in Boston and within one hundred miles. In 1773, he received another Commission dated March 3, 1772, issued by the Earl of Dumfries, then Grand Master of Scotland extending his jurisdiction over the Continent of America. He was installed under each of these Commissions on December 27 of the respective years. Grand Master Warren presided over all the forty meetings of Grand Lodge held previous to his death, save four. He was absent, June 3, 1774, the record stating that Grand Lodge adjourned because of the few Grand Officers present, they being engaged in public business. He was present, however, at the adjourned meeting on the 7th of that month.

Of the many meetings held in Massachusetts in 1774 to protest the Coercion Acts, the best known was that of delegates from Boston and other towns in Suffolk County, held at Dedham on September 6 and adjourned to Milton on September 9, 1774. There Dr. Joseph Warren presented the Suffolk resolves, which vigorously denounced the actions of England; refused obedience to the recent acts, or to officials created under them; urged weekly militia musters, nonpayment of taxes and nonintercourse with Great Britain; and suggested the need of a provincial congress to meet at Concord in October. The resolves were passed unanimously and taken by Paul Revere to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, which by endorsing them moved another step toward independence.

Joseph Warren, the first man of distinction to lay down his life in the cause of American liberty, was not only young and handsome, but also able, energetic, patriotic, active and brave. Notwithstanding his youth, he had the responsibilities and care of a young family, the anxieties and labors of the large practice of a popular physician, and the demands of an extensive correspondence both at home and abroad, personal as well as political. He was a constant attendant upon the meetings of the Committee of Correspondence, the Committee of Safety, the meetings of the town, of the Sons of Liberty, and other caucuses. He was a prolific writer. He was assiduous in the exercise of his Masonic duties to such an extent that Masonry, even in those troublous days, flourished and prospered under his administration.



JOSEPH WARREN'S BIRTHPLACE

Having sold his Essex Street estate in 1714, Joseph Warren, grandfather of General Warren, moved from Boston to Roxbury. Here in Warren Street, opposite Cliff Street, in 1720, he built the family house pictured above, in which General Warren was born June 11, 1741.

The print is a copy of the lithograph plate which appears in the Warren Genealogy by Dr. John C. Warren, nephew of the distinguished patriot.

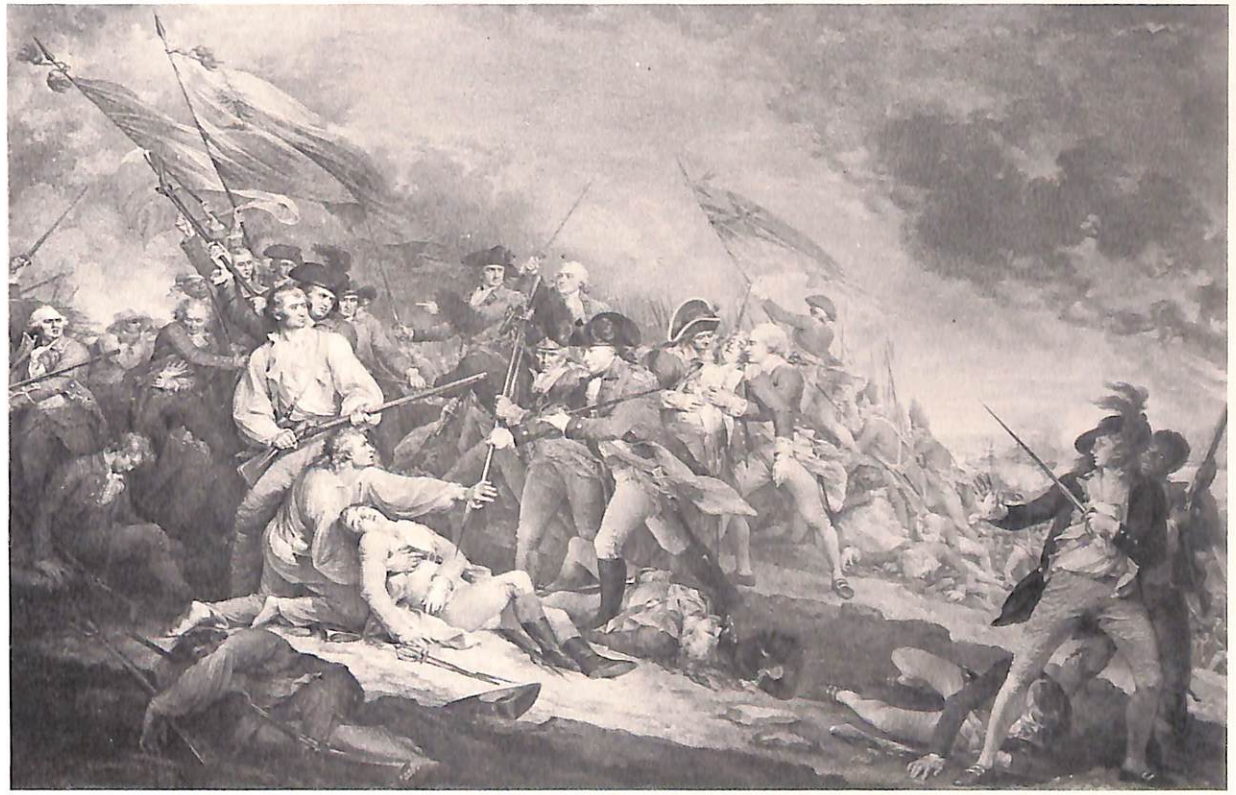
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

To force the British from Boston, on the night of June 16, 1775, the American militia besieging the town sent 1,200 men to seize Bunker Hill, on the peninsula of Charlestown. The detachment built a small redoubt on Breed's Hill, nearer Boston, but easily flanked. Working silently, they were not discovered until daybreak, when British warships, anchored below, opened an ineffective fire. Col. William Prescott, commanding in the redoubt, strengthened his left flank, toward the Mystic River, by a breastwork, a rail fence stuffed with hay, and a slight defense of stones on the beach. The defenders of these were joined by perhaps 2,000 men commanded by Major General Israel Putnam, while in the redoubt Brigadier General Joseph Warren served as a volunteer. Meanwhile, under the command of Major General Sir William Howe, 2,000 British infantry, with a few field guns, landed below the redoubt.

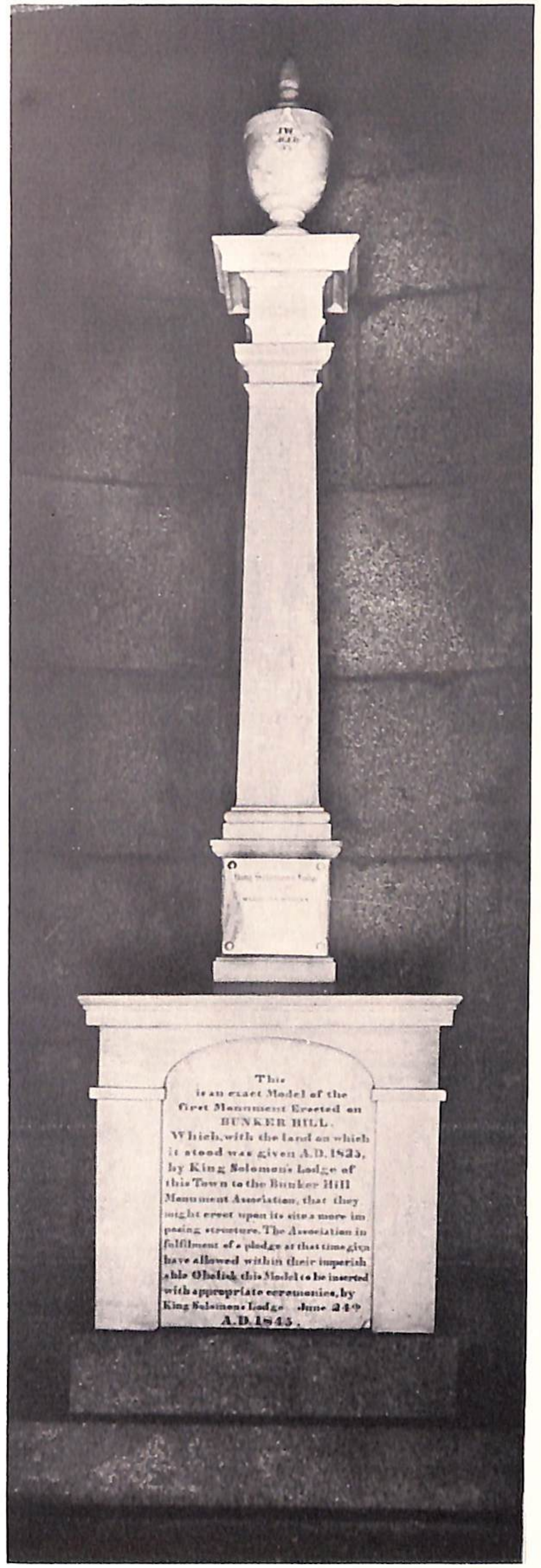
Dividing his men into two wings, early in the afternoon, Howe attacked both the redoubt and the rail fence, expecting first to turn the fence by a column along the beach, which would make it easily possible to storm in front. The attack was bloodily repulsed by the provincials, chiefly New Hampshire men under John Stark, and the remainder of the British withdrew after being but briefly in touch with the Americans. At the second attack, the British advanced on both wings with great courage; but the provincials, as before, holding their fire until the regulars were close, cut them to pieces and forced their withdrawal. Still trusting to the desperate frontal attack, in the final attempt Howe merely feinted against the fence, and for the first time attacked the redoubt with the bayonet. For the first time, also, his field pieces got within effective range and drove the defenders from the breastwork.

What would have happened had the Americans had enough powder cannot be known; but Prescott's men were out of ammunition and, after a first severe fire, on his order, quitted the redoubt. In this assault, fell Major Pitcairn, British commander at Lexington, and Joseph Warren. The defenders of the fence covered the American retreat. After an engagement lasting less than two hours, the British were masters of the peninsula, but with heavy casualties of 1054, while the Americans lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, but 441.

At first regarded by the Americans as a defeat, Bunker Hill, because of the way in which militia resisted regulars, came to be regarded as a moral victory, leading to a dangerous overconfidence in unpreparedness.



BATTLE BUNKER HILL. ENGRAVING BY JOHANN G. VON MULLER, AFTER PAINTING BY JOHN TRUMBULL, 1798. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINT.


This
is an exact Model of the
first Monument Erected on
BUNKER HILL.
Which, with the land on which
it stood was given A.D. 1825,
by King Solomon's Lodge of
this Town to the Bunker Hill
Monument Association, that they
might erect upon its site a more im
posing structure. The Association in
fulfilment of a pledge at that time given
have allowed within their imperish
able Obelisk this Model to be inserted
with appropriate ceremonies, by
King Solomons Lodge June 24th
A.D. 1845.

MODEL OF THE OBELISK.

MODEL OF FIRST WARREN MONUMENT ERECTED ON BUNKER HILL

The first monument erected on Bunker Hill, which, with the land on which it stood, was given in 1825 by King Solomon's Lodge of Charlestown (now of Somerville), Massachusetts, to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, so that they might erect upon its site a more imposing and enduring structure. In fulfillment of a pledge made at the time the monument and land were given them, the Association allowed a model to be set up within the great granite shaft. On June 24, 1845, the model, made of Italian marble and measuring 9 feet, including base, was placed, with appropriate ceremonies, by King Solomon's Lodge, in the well-room of the obelisk, directly in front of the entrance.

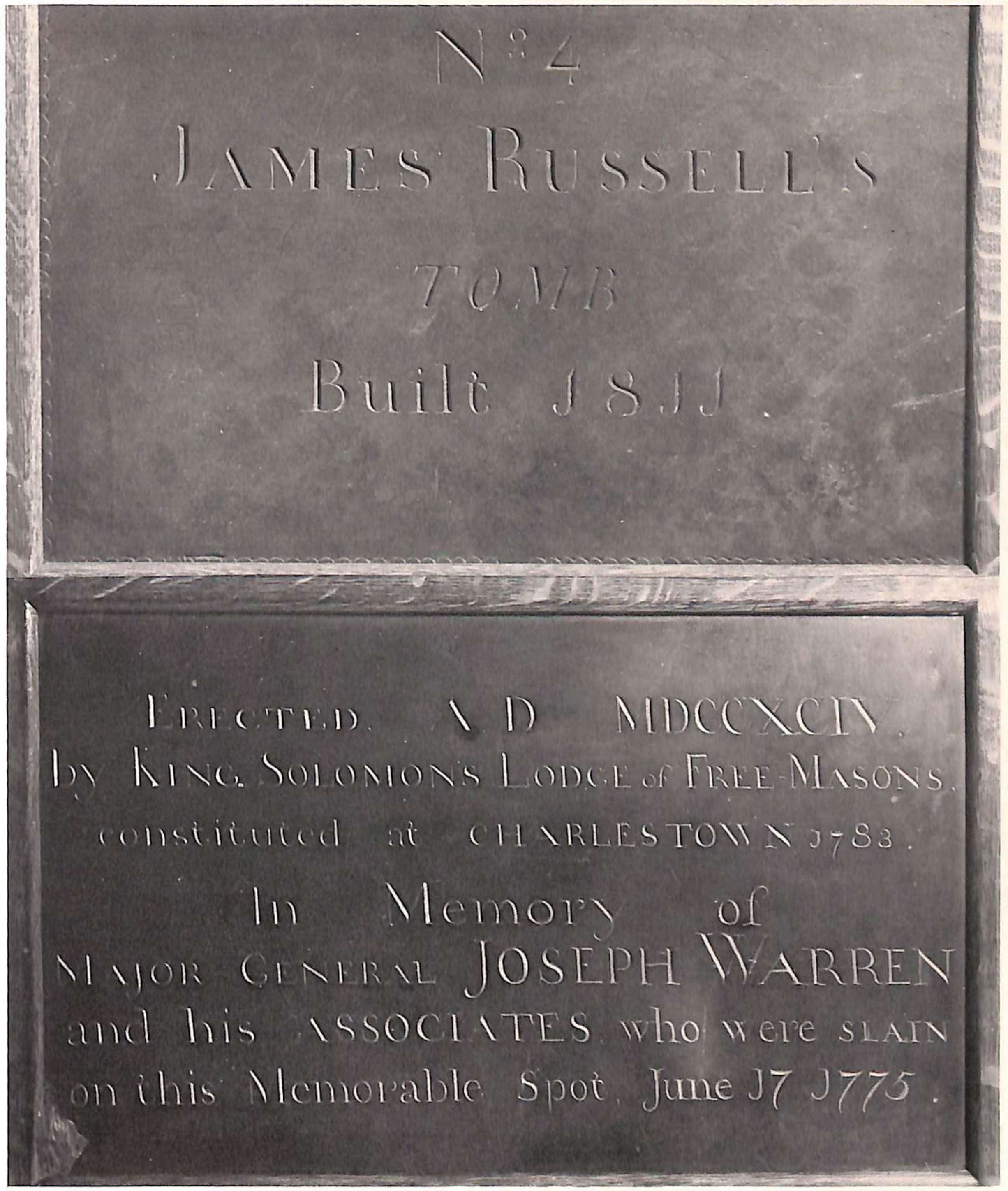
FIRST WARREN MONUMENT ON BUNKER HILL

The drawing shows the original monument which was erected in 1794 on Bunker Hill by King Solomon's Lodge of Charlestown (now of Somerville), Massachusetts, in memory of Major General Joseph Warren and his associates, who were slain there June 17, 1775. It was made by Brother Abel Bowen from the monument itself (before it was removed from the hill), for inclusion in his "History of Boston", and it was from this sketch that the model which was placed in the present Bunker Hill Monument in 1845 was made.

The original monument consisted of a pedestal of brick and stone 8 feet square, rising from 8 to 10 feet from the ground, and supporting a Tuscan pillar of wood 18 feet high. This was surmounted by a gilt urn, bearing the initials "J. W." and the Masonic square and compasses.

In 1823, the Bunker Hill Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting a more imposing structure and a more enduring memorial of the Battle. In 1825, the Lodge voted to present this monument and the land on which it stood to the Association, but before it could be done, the monument was destroyed by vandals.

The slate tablet bearing the inscription at the base of the monument was for many years lost, but was found in Arlington, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1885, where it had been used as a grave marker. How it got there is still a mystery.



N°4
JAMES RUSSELL'S
TOMB
Built 1811.

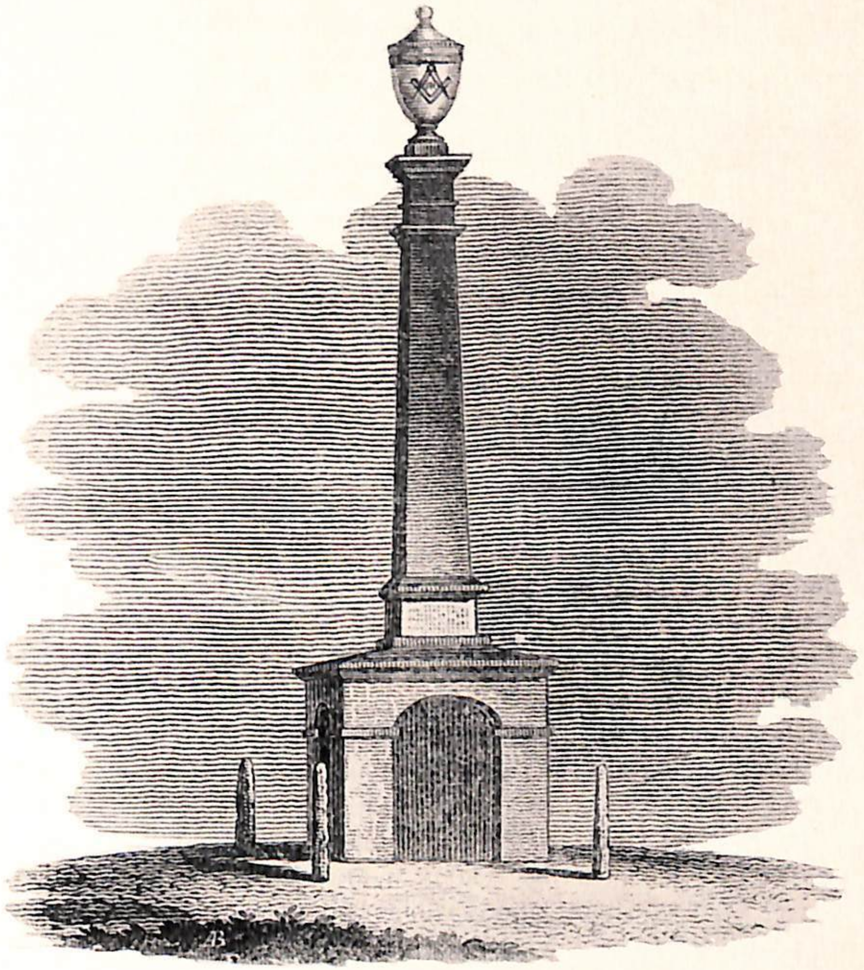
ERECTED A D MDCCXCIV
by KING SOLOMON'S LODGE of FREE-MASONS
constituted at CHARLESTOWN 1783.
In Memory of
MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN
and his ASSOCIATES who were SLAIN
on this Memorable Spot June 17 1775.

TABLET FROM THE FIRST BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Two views of the slate tablet from the first monument erected on Bunker Hill in 1794 by King Solomon's Lodge of Charlestown (now of Somerville), on the spot where General Joseph Warren and his associates were killed on June 17, 1775.

For many years the stone was lost. It appears to have been used as a marker on the tomb of James Russell in the neighboring town of Arlington. In 1860, when the wall of the tomb crumbled, the stone fell out and was cast aside. In 1885, when repairs were being made on the old horse sheds in the rear of the Unitarian Church, the stone was found by workmen between the sheds and a wall of the tomb.

A brother of Hiram Lodge of Arlington saw and identified the stone, and permission having been obtained from the Russell family, the stone was returned to King Solomon's Lodge. When King Solomon's Lodge moved to Somerville, the stone was installed in its present position in the Masonic Apartments.



THE ORIGINAL WARREN MONUMENT.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Original Inscription:

Erected A.D. MDCCXCIV., by King Solomon's Lodge of Freemasons, constituted at Charlestown, 1783, in memory of Major General Joseph Warren and his Associates, who were slain on this memorable spot, June 17, 1775.

None but they who set a just value upon the blessings of Liberty are worthy to enjoy her. In vain we toiled; in vain we fought; we bled in vain, if you, our offspring, want valor to repel the assaults of her invaders!

Charlestown Settled 1628; Burnt 1775; Rebuilt 1776.

The enclosed land given by Hon. James Russell.

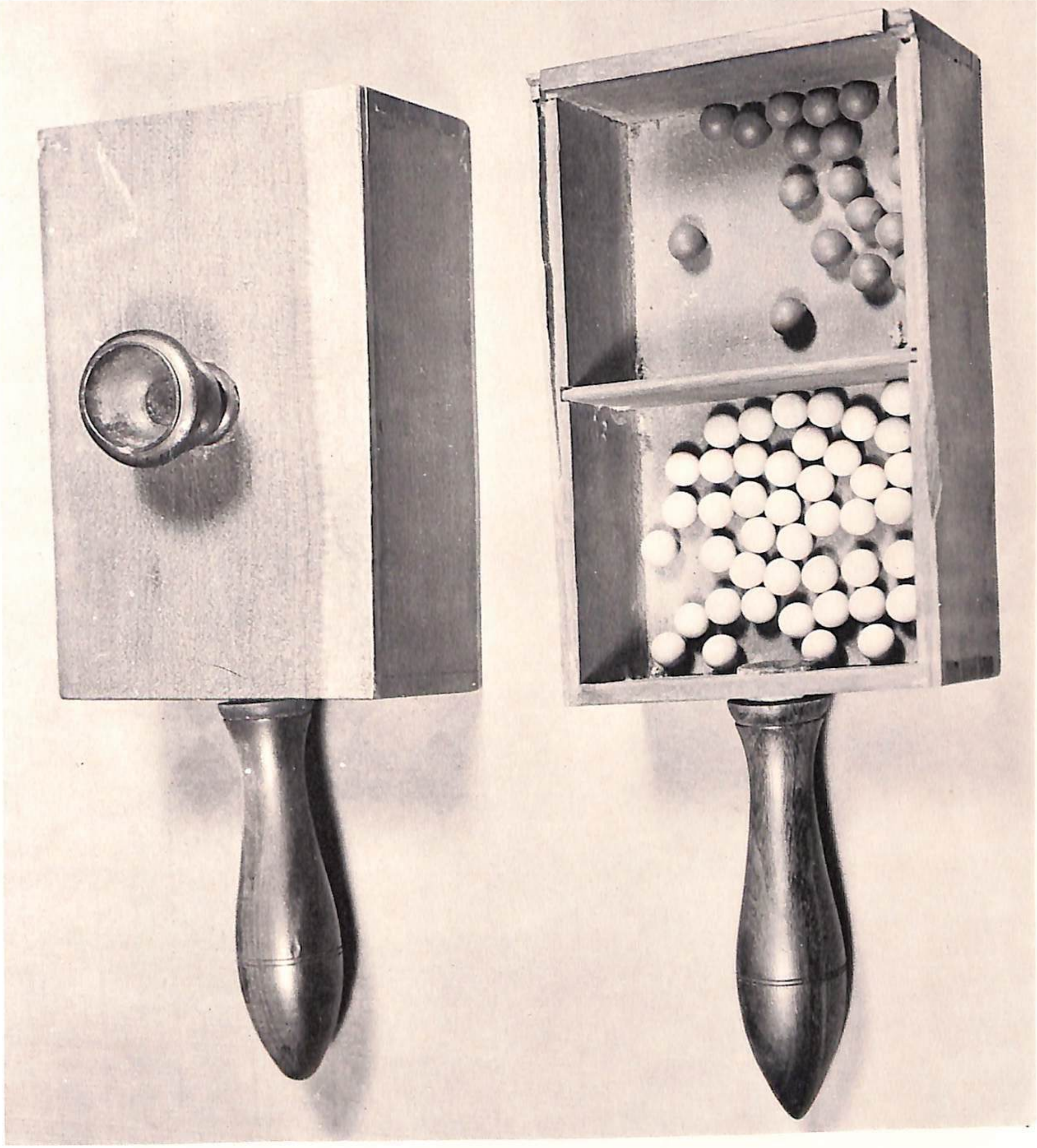
New Inscription:

This is an exact model of the first monument erected on Bunker Hill, which, with the land on which it stood, was given, A.D. 1825, by King Solomon's Lodge, of this town, to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, that they might erect upon its site a more imposing structure. The Association, in fulfillment of a pledge at that time given, have allowed, in their imperishable obelisk, this model to be inserted, with appropriate ceremonies, by King Solomon's Lodge, June 24th, A.D. 1845.

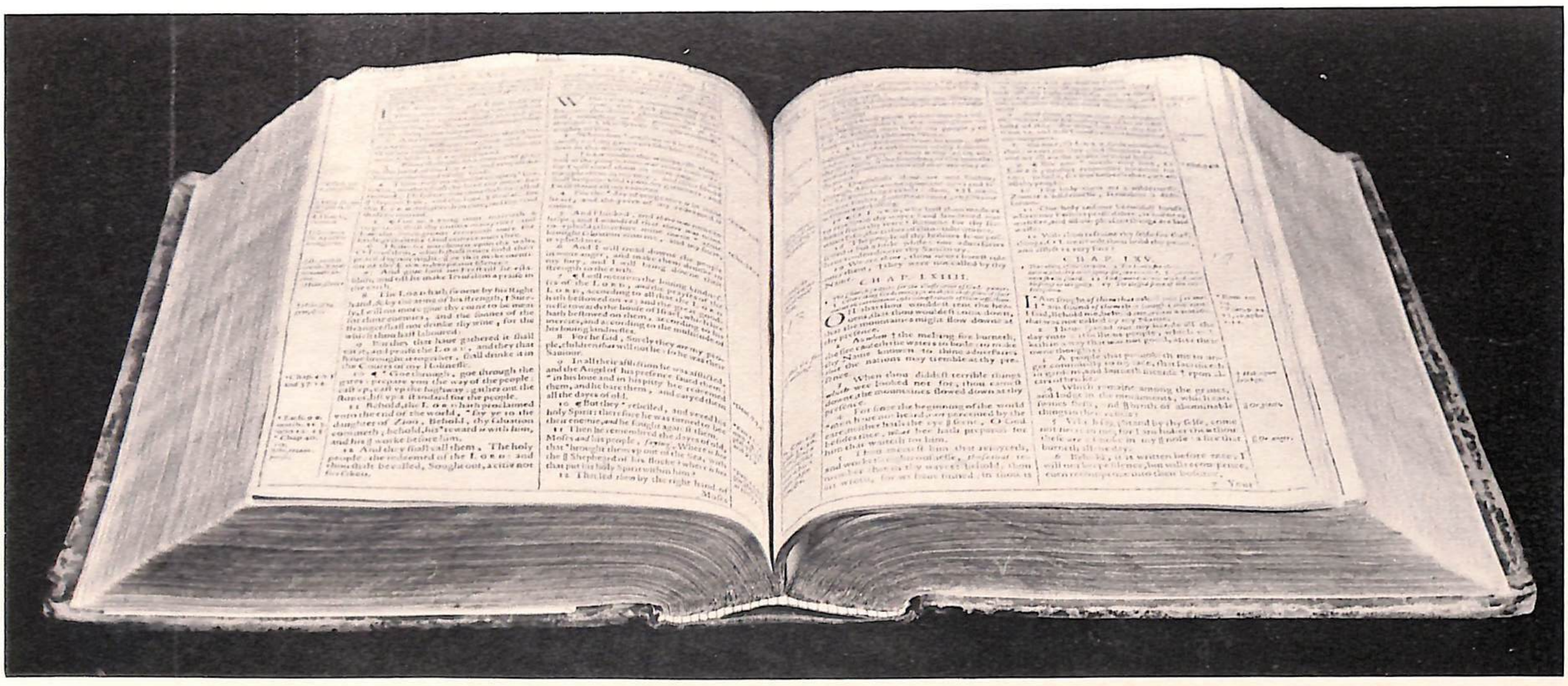
JOSEPH WARREN RELICS

Five precious objects, associated with General and Grand Master Joseph Warren, are in the Library and Museum of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in Boston; the photographs are by courtesy of Mrs. Muriel D. Taylor, Librarian.

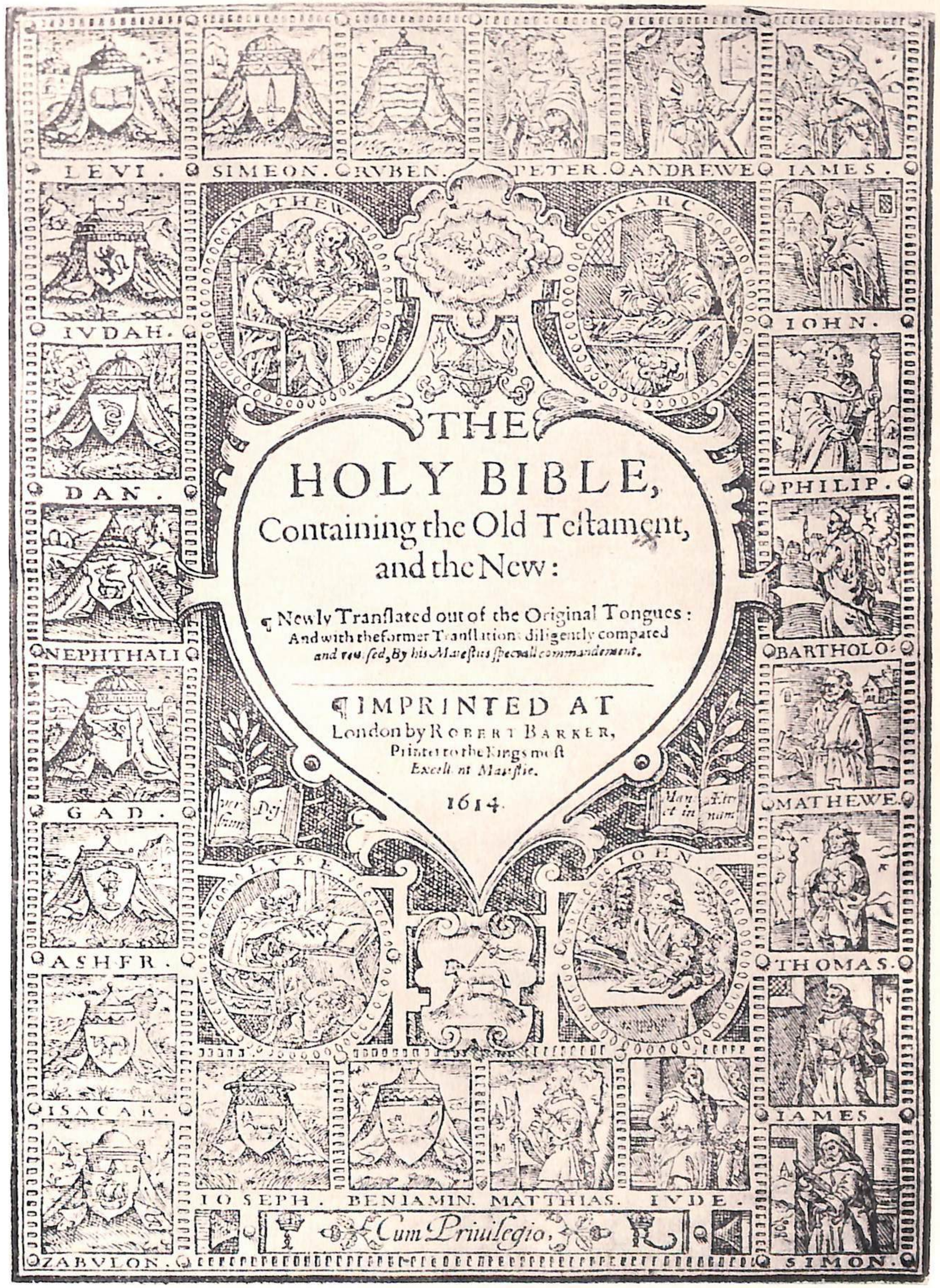
These objects are: Leather Royal Arch Apron owned and worn by General Joseph Warren; Old Grandfather's Clock made by Benjamin Willard of Roxbury. This clock was owned by General Joseph Warren when he was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was purchased by Joseph Warren Lodge of Boston in 1873 and loaned to Grand Lodge; Joseph Warren's Bible with imprint date of 1614 is on display in the Grand Lodge Museum, where it is on loan from the Lodge; Title page of Warren Bible, showing early date (1614); Coat of Arms of the Warren family; and Two Ballot Boxes once the property of Joseph Warren.



BALLOT BOXES OWNED AND USED BY GENERAL WARREN.



WARREN'S BIBLE.



THE
HOLY BIBLE,
Containing the Old Teſtament,
and the New:

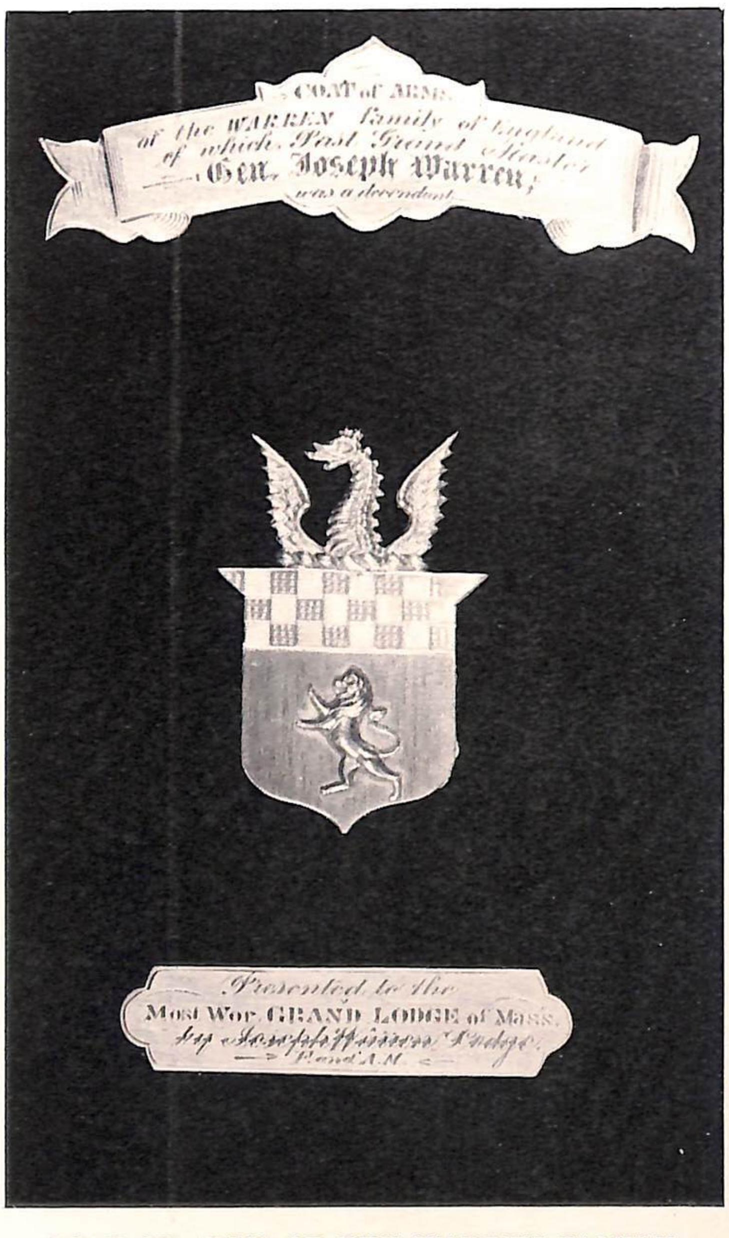
¶ Newly Tranſlated out of the Original Tongues:
And with the former Tranſlations diligently compared
and reuiſed, By his Maieſties ſpeciall commandement.

¶ IMPRINTED AT
London by ROBERT BARKER,
Printer to the Kings moſt
Excellent Maieſtie.
1614.

Cum Priuilegio.

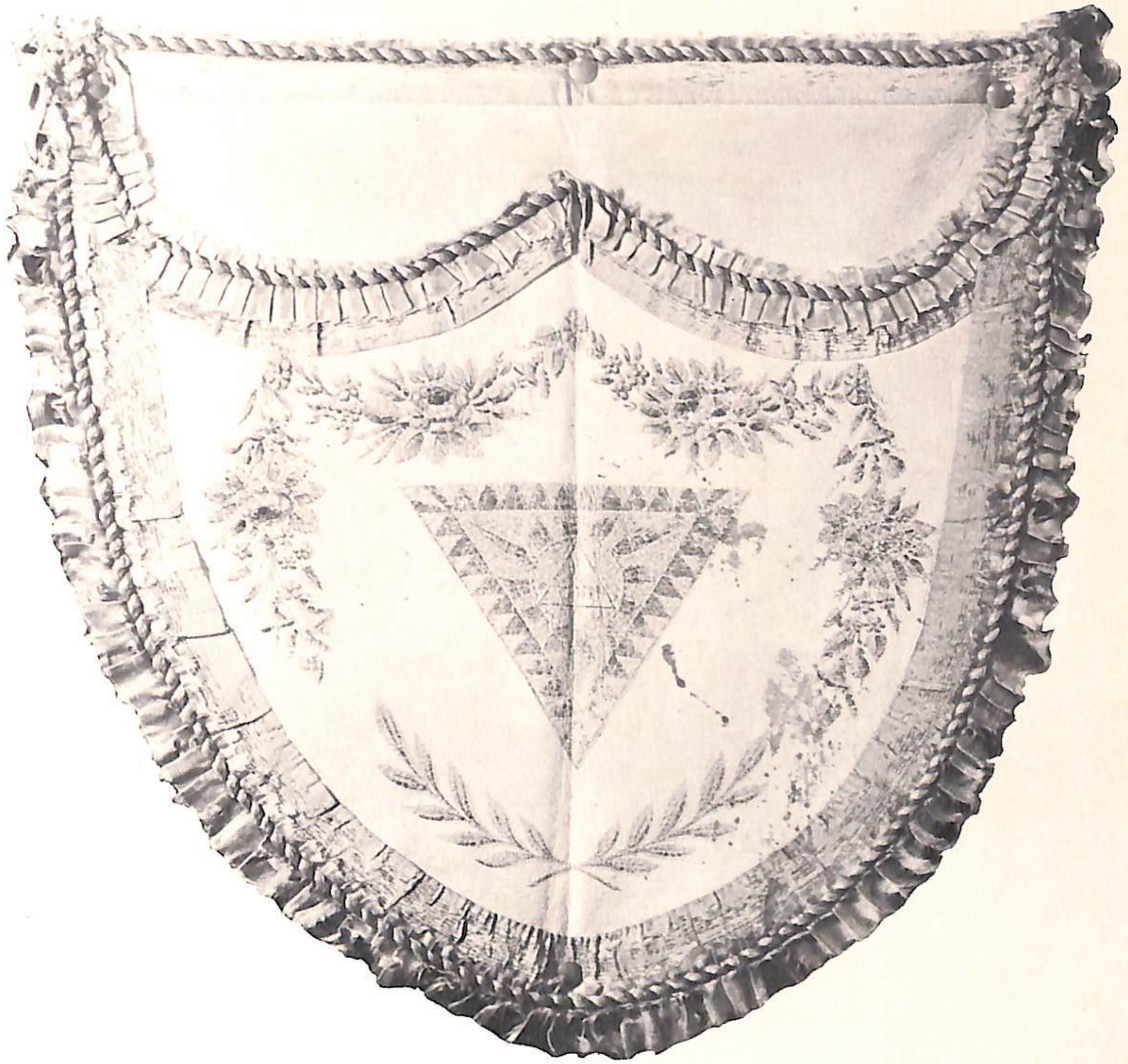
LEVI.
SIMEON.
RVBEN.
PETER.
ANDREWE
IAMES.
MATHEW
MARC
IVDAH.
IOHN.
DAN.
PHILIP.
NEPHTHALI
BARTHOLO.
GAD.
MATHEWE.
LVKE
IOHN
ASHER.
THOMAS.
ISACAR.
IAMES.
IOSEPH.
BENIAMIN.
MATTHIAS.
IVDE.
ZABVLON.
SIMON.

TITLE PAGE OF WARREN'S BIBLE, SHOWING EARLY DATE.


COAT of ARMS
of the WARREN family of England
of which Past Grand Master
Gen. Joseph Warren,
was a decendant
Presented to the
Most Wor. GRAND LODGE of Mass.
by Joseph Warren Lodge.
Bond A.M.

COAT OF ARMS OF THE WARREN FAMILY.

WARREN'S CLOCK, NOW OWNED BY JOSEPH WARREN LODGE AND LOANED TO THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.



LEATHER ROYAL ARCH APRON BELONGING TO WARREN.